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A Latin grammar for beginners combining



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P R E F A C E .

IN the preparation of this book it has been the aim of the author to present to the beginner as briefly and clearly as possible the "regular" Inflections, together with so much of the Syntax as is needed for an intelligent use of them in the accompanying exercises. Irregular and exceptional forms and constructions have, as much as possible, been excluded. This has been done from a belief that the Latin can be made less formidable, and of much greater educational value, if, in the outset, it is presented in its true character,— as a language remarkable for its regularity and logical consistency of structure.

In § 3 no instructions were given for the pronunciation of diphthongs, in order that the pupil might be led to form them for himself from their constituent vowels. Properly formed they would be about as follows:

ae=*a* in *hat* (lengthened), or (nearly) *ai* in *aisle* : *lūnae*.

au=*ow* in *cow* : *causa*, *laus*.

oe=*o*+*e*, or (nearly) *oy* in *boy* : *coepi*.

eu=*e*+*u* : neuter for *nē uter*, *seu*.

ei=*aye* (always), the *e* being heard : *spei*.

ui=French *oui*, *yes* : *cui*, *huic*.

In the Inflections Madvig, in the Syntax and pronunciation Roby (2d ed.) has been followed, for the

most part. To the grammars of Andrews & Stoddard, Gildersleeve, and others, I am indebted for many suggestions.

I shall be grateful to those who use this book for suggestions looking to its improvement.

S. Z. AMMEN.

BALTIMORE, MD., June, 1876.

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ALPHABET.

1. The Latin and English Alphabets are the same, except that the Latin has no *w*.

2. The vowels are divided, according to their quantity, into

Long, marked. . . . — : hāc, hōc, mē.

Short, ") : mēŭs, dōmīnŭs.

The long vowel differs from the short one only in being sounded a longer time.

REMARK.—In this book the quantity of every long syllable is indicated either by the mark (—), or by the rules in Sections 5, 6. Vowels left unmarked are short.

VOWEL SOUNDS.

3. Pronounce

ā like a in father.

ē " e " they.

ī " i " machine.

ō like o in bone.

ū " oo " moon.

ÿ " French ũ.

Both letters of a diphthong should be sounded.

REMARK.—By rapid pronunciation the second can be made to coalesce with the first : *ae, au, oe*.

EXERCISE.

Vowels, long : ā, ō, ū, ē, ī; short, ā, ō, ŭ, ě, ĭ.

Diphthongs : *ae, oe, au, ei, eu, ui* ; *lūnae, proeliī, cui, laus*.

II. LESSON.

CONSONANT SOUNDS.

4. Pronounce the consonants as in English, with these exceptions :

c is always hard like the English *k*, never like *s* : *nec* (=nek), *locī* (=loki), *Cicero* (=Kikero).

ch is also hard : *pulcher* (=pulker).

g is always hard, as in *get*, *give* ; never soft, as in *ginger* : *rego*, *regēs* (not = rejes), *regis*, (not = rejis).

j has the force of *y* : *jam* (=yam), *ējus* (=eyus).

n has a nasal sound before **c**, **g**, and **q** : *ancilla* (the *an* like *an* in *anchor*).

s is sounded like the *s* in *hasten*, not like the *s* in *has*.

t is never = *sh* : *ratio* (ra-tio, not ra-shio).

v is like the *v* in *wine*, not like *v* in *vine* : *vādo*, *volō*, *vel*.

EXERCISE.

Cā, *ca*, *cē*, *cī* ; *gā*, *gē*, *gī* ; *locus*, *locī*, *loca* ; *regio*, *lēgibus*, *hūjus*, *sanctus*, *inquam*, *causa*, *lūnās*, *lūnis*, *cuī*, *lūnā*, *lūna*, *sēditio*, *sententia*, *ōrātio*, *amāvī*, *huīc*, *cīvis*, *servus*, *cervus*, *Chaldaeus*, *pulcher*, *seu*, *heī*, *lūnae*.

III. LESSON.

QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES.

5. 1.—A syllable is long when it contains a long vowel, or 'diphthong' : *rēginae*.

6. 2.—A syllable is long "by position" when it contains a vowel followed by two or more consonants : *magister*, *urbs*, *fax* (**x**=cs). *

7. 3.—A simple vowel before another vowel is short : *mēus*, *pūer*.

* But if the vowel is followed by a *mute* (p, b ; c, g ; t, d), or f and a *liquid* (l, r), it is short in prose ; *āpri*, *tenēbrae*.

8. The last syllable of a word is called the *ultima* ; the next to the last, the *penult* ; that before the penult, the *antepenult*.

ACCENTS.

9. A. Words of two syllables are always accented on the penult : *lū'na*, *me'us*.

B. Words of more than two syllables are accented on the penult when it is long, but on the antepenult when the penult is short : *lūnā'rūm*, *dō'minūs*, *dō'minō*, *dōminō'rūm*.

STEM AND TERMINATION.

10. Inflection is change in the form of a word to indicate change in its relations.

11. The stem of a word is that part of it which is not changed by inflection ; the termination, that part which is changed.

CASES.

12. The cases of nouns are formed by adding to a stem certain terminations called case-endings. *Lūn-* is a stem meaning *moon* ; *-ae* is a case-ending meaning *of* : hence *lūnae* is a (Genitive) case, meaning *of the moon*.

13. There are six cases :

NOMINATIVE—The case of a noun used as the Subject of a sentence.

GENITIVE—The case of a Substantive used Adjectively.

The case-ending can usually be translated *of*.

DATIVE—The case of the Object *for* (or *to*) which.

The case-ending can be translated *for* or *to*.

ACCUSATIVE—The case of the Direct Object.

VOCATIVE—The case of the object Addressed.

ABLATIVE—The case of the noun which denotes WHERE, WHEREFROM, or WHEREWITH something is done.

The case-ending can be translated *in, from, with, by, etc.*

REMARK.—The Nom. and Voc. are called *Right*; the rest, *Oblique* cases.

IV. LESSON.

DECLENSIONS.

14. There are five different sets of case-endings—five declensions. They are distinguished from each other by means of the Genitive Singular, since each declension has a termination peculiar to itself in this case.

Genitive endings.

15.	I. Dec.	II. Dec.	III. Dec.	IV. Dec.	V. Dec.
	-ae,	-i,	-is,	-ūs,	-ŏi.

REMARK.—The stem of any declined word may be found by cutting off the Gen. Sing. case-ending.

FIRST DECLENSION

16. The First Declension embraces all nouns whose case-ending in the Gen. Sing. is -ae.

The Nominative ends in -a.

Case-endings.

17.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	-a, (Subject).	-ae, (Subject).
Gen.	-ae, <i>of</i> .	-ārum, <i>of</i> .
Dat.	-ae, <i>for</i> (or <i>to</i>).	-is, <i>for</i> (or <i>to</i>).
Acc.	-am, (Direct Object).	-ās, (Direct Object).
Voc.	-a, (Addressed).	-ae, (Addressed).
Abl.	-ā, <i>in, from, with, by, etc.</i>	-is, <i>in, from, with, by, etc.</i>

By adding these endings to a noun-stem, *lūn-*, we form a paradigm :

SING.	PLUR.
Nom. <i>lūn-a</i> , * <i>a moon</i> (Subject).	<i>lūn-ae</i> , <i>moons</i> (Subject).
Gen. <i>lūn-ae</i> , <i>of a moon</i> .	<i>lūn-ārum</i> , <i>of moons</i> .
Dat. <i>lūn-ae</i> , <i>for (or to) a moon</i> .	<i>lūn-is</i> , <i>for (or to) moons</i> .
Acc. <i>lūn-am</i> , <i>a moon</i> (D. O.).	<i>lūn-ās</i> , <i>moons</i> (Direct Object).
Voc. <i>lūn-a</i> , <i>moon!</i> <i>O moon!</i>	<i>lūn-ae</i> , <i>moons!</i> <i>O moons!</i>
Abl. <i>lūn-ā</i> , <i>in, from, with, or by a moon</i> .	<i>lūn-is</i> , <i>in, from, with, or by moons</i> .

REMARK.—The Latin has no article. Hence, *lūna* may be translated *a moon, the moon, or moon*.

18. Rule of Gender.—Latin nouns of the First Declension are feminine.

Exception.—Names of males are Masculine.

V. LESSON.

VOCABULARY.

The words given in vocabularies are to be committed to memory, and declined.

<i>ala</i> , <i>wing</i> .	<i>lusciniā</i> , <i>nightingale</i> .
<i>barba</i> , <i>beard</i> .	<i>plūma</i> , <i>feather</i> .
<i>filia</i> , <i>daughter</i> . (-ābus in Dat. and Abl. Plur.)	<i>poēta</i> , <i>poet</i> .
<i>insula</i> , <i>island</i> .	<i>rēgīna</i> , <i>queen</i> .
<i>puella</i> , <i>girl</i> .	<i>lacrimat</i> , <i>weeps, is weeping</i> .

Translate into English.

Read, parse, and translate, giving Gender, Declension, Case, and meaning, thus: *Barbārum* is a feminine substantive of the First Declension, from *barba*: is declined, *barba, barbae, barbas*, etc. It is here in the Genitive plural, and means *of beards*.

Barbārum, barbīs, barbae, barba. Poētā, poētārum, poētās.

* Be careful never to accent the last syllable. § 9.

Filiā, filia! filiabus. Rēginārum, rēginās, rēginae. Plūmis, plūmā. Alā, luscinae. Insulā. Poēta. Rēginae. Puella, puellā, puella!

VI. LESSON.

Translate into Latin

(To be written.)

Of the poet, to the poet, the poet (as subject), of poets. For the queen, the queen (as d. object), for the queens. With the wings, of a nightingale, of an island. In the island, of the queen. Daughter! O girls! girl (as subject), girl (as d. object). Of the feathers.

VII. LESSON.

SOME PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

The Simple Sentence.

19. Syntax treats of the relations existing between the words of a sentence.

20. The essential parts of a sentence are the Subject * and Predicate.

A. The Subject is that of which something is said.

B. The Predicate is that which is said of the Subject.

Puella lacrimat, *The girl is weeping*. Here something is said of **puella**: it is therefore the Subject. What is said of **puella** is **lacrimat** (*is weeping*): **lacrimat** is therefore the Predicate.

Observe that the Subject **puella** is in the Nominative Case, Third Person, and Singular Number.

* If the predication is made with reference to something indefinite, or unemphatic, the Personal Ending (§ 62) suffices for a Subject: **Plūi-t, il ratns; su-m, I am**.

21. Rule of Syntax.—The Subject of a finite verb is put in the Nominative Case.

22. Rule of Syntax.—The verb of the Predicate must agree with the Subject in Number and Person.

For it will be observed that in the sentence above the verb *lacrimat* is in the Third Person, and Singular Number,—agreeing thus with *puella*.

MODEL FOR PARSING.

23.

Substantives.

The pupil will use this Model in parsing the exercises immediately following. The blanks are to be filled up by the insertion of the proper words. Much time will be saved by requiring a close adherence to the language and order of the model.

“—” is a

}	Common	}	Noun, of the	1.	}	Declension. (De-		
	Proper			2.			3.	cline it).
				4.				
				5.				

It is of the

}	Masc.	}	Gender, Sing.	}	Number, and	
	Fem.					Plur.
	Neut.					

Nom. Case, to modify* the verb “—” as its Subject. § 21.				
Gen. Case, to modify the noun “—”. See Rule, § 25.				
Dat. Case, to modify “—” as its Indirect Object. § 38.				
Acc. Case, to modify “—” as its Direct Object. § 30.				
Voc. Case, being the thing addressed. § 32.				
Abl. Case, to mod. “—,” expressing the <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td rowspan="3" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Where. § 40, I.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Wherefrom. “ II.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Wherewith. “ III.</td> </tr> </table>	}	Where. § 40, I.	Wherefrom. “ II.	Wherewith. “ III.
}		Where. § 40, I.		
		Wherefrom. “ II.		
	Wherewith. “ III.			

NOTE.—Give the Rule for each case.

VOCABULARY.

ancilla, maid-servant.
nauta, sailor.

musca, fly.
scriba, clerk.

Verbs.

THIRD PERSON SING.

THIRD PERSON PLUR.

cantat, sings, is singing.

cantant, sing, are singing.

* The term “modify” includes in its meaning both *limit* and *qualify*.

Observe that the Singular (**cantat**) is made Plural (**cantant**) by inserting **-n-** before the final **-t**.

saltat, dances.
volat, flies.

festinat, hastens.
et, (conjunction,) and.

3. EXERCISE.

Translate, analyze, and parse, thus :

Puella cantat, The girl is singing. The Subject is **puella**, the Predicate is **cantat**.

BY THE MODEL.—**Puella** is a common noun, of the First Declension, from **puella**. **Puella, puellae**, etc. It is of the Feminine Gender, Singular Number, and here in the Nominative Case,—to limit the verb **cantat** as its Subject. RULE.—*The Subject of a finite verb*, etc. § 21.

Cantat is a finite verb, in the Third Person, Singular, to agree with its Subject, **puella**. RULE.—*The verb of the Predicate*, etc. § 22.

1. **Puella cantat.** 2. **Puellae cantant.** 3. **Rēgina saltat.**
4. **Lusciniae volant.** 5. **Nautae cantant et saltant.** 6. **Ancillae festinant.** 7. **Nauta et ancilla saltant.** 8. **Poētae et puellae cantant.** 9. **Scrībae cantant et saltant.** 10. **Poēta cantat, et nauta saltat.** 11. **Musca volat.**

VIII. LESSON.

4. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. The sailors are singing. 2. The girls are dancing.
3. The maid-servant hastens. 4. Clerks and poets sing and dance. 5. The clerk and girl are dancing.
6. The girl dances.

IX. LESSON.

THE GENITIVE.

The Subject modified.

24. The Genitive is the Adjective case,—the case of a substantive used to modify another substantive (denoting a different thing).

Rēgīna saltat, *The queen is dancing.* Here the Subject **rēgīna** is unmodified.

Rēgīna insulae saltat, *The queen of the island is dancing.* The addition of the Genitive **insulae** modifies the idea expressed by **rēgīna** by limiting it to one person. Only the queen of the island is meant; other queens are excluded.

Observe that **rēgīna** and **insulae** denote quite different things. Hence,

25. Rule of Syntax.—A noun used to modify another noun (denoting a different thing), is put in the Genitive.

26. But when the noun used to modify another noun denotes the *same* thing, it is put in the same case. Nouns thus used are said to be *in apposition*.

Maria, filia rēgīnae, saltat, *Mary, the queen's daughter, is dancing.* Here **Maria** and **filia** are the same person.

27. Rule of Syntax.—Nouns in Apposition agree in case.

REMARK.—The Genitive is often equivalent to the English Possessive: **nautae filia**—*the sailor's daughter*.

28. *Position.*—The Gen. follows the noun it modifies, unless emphatic.

VOCABULARY. 3.

agricola , farmer.		incola , inhabitant. γ
fēmina , woman.		insula , island.
arat , ploughs.		pugnat , fights.

5. EXERCISE.

Translate, analyze, and parse.

- 1. Ancilla rēgīnae cantat.** **2. Ancillae rēgīnae cantant.**

3. *Filia agricolae arat.* 4. *Incolae insulārum pugnant.*
 5. *Fēminae luscinia cantat.* 6. *Insulārum agricolae pugnant.*
 7. *Fēminae filiae saltant.* 8. *Rēgīnae scriba saltat.*

6. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. The farmer's daughter is singing. 2. The woman's nightingale sings. 3. Mary, the poet's daughter, sings. 4. The queen of the islands fights. 5. The farmer's daughters plough. 6. The women's nightingales are singing.

X. LESSON.

THE ACCUSATIVE.

The Predicate Modified.

29. The Accusative is the case of the Direct Object of an Active verb.

Rēgīna insulae amat, The queen of the island loves. The Predicate *amat* is not here limited by any word indicating *what* the queen loves.

Rēgīna insulae filiam amat, The queen of the island loves her daughter. The verbal Predicate *amat* is here limited by the addition of the Accusative *filiam*—the *object* of her love.

Observe that *filiam* is the immediate, or Direct Object of *amat*, and that the latter is a transitive verb in the Active Voice. Hence,

30. Rule of Syntax.—The Direct Object of a Transitive verb, in the Active voice, is put in the Accusative.

NOTE.—Fundamentally, the Accusative denotes the *Extent*—in space or time; derivatively, the *Limit*. The Direct Object is usually the latter. See § 119 and 120.

VOCABULARY. 4.

corōna, *wreath, crown.*
 glōria, *glory.*
 rosa, *rose.*
 amat, *loves.*
 dēlectat, *delights.*
 habet, *has.*

pecūnia, *money.*
 pugna, *fight, battle.*
 terra, *earth, ground.*
 laudat, *praises.*
 ornat, *adorns.*
 vituperat, *blames, abuses.*

7. EXERCISE.

Translate, analyze, and parse. See § 122, Rem. 2.

Poēta barbam habet. 2. Corōna rosārum puellam ornat. 3. Corōnās rosārum amant puellae. 4. Laudat poeta insulās rēgīnae. 5. Glōria poētae filiam rēgīnae insulārum dēlectat. 6. Pugnāt nautae pugnās. 7. Fēminae nautās vituperant. 8. Agricola terram arat.

8. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

When written, mark accented syllables. § 9.

The women have wreaths of roses. 2. The farmer praises the women's wreaths of roses. 3. Sailors love glory. 4. The sailors blame the inhabitants of the island. 5. The sailors are fighting a battle. 6. The poet praises the queen's daughters. 7. Clerks love money.

XI. LESSON.

THE VOCATIVE.

The Vocative is the case of the object addressed.

Rēgīna, pugnāt nautae! *O queen, the sailors are fighting!*
 Rēgīna is here in the Vocative, being addressed. Hence,

32. Rule.—The name of the thing addressed is put in the Vocative

VOCABULARY. 5.

*fera, wild-beast.**gallina, hen.**dēvorat, devours.**necat, kills.**Galba, Galba, a man's name.**Maria, Mary.**videt, sees.**vocat, calls.*

9. EXERCISE.

Translate, analyze, and parse.

Maria! femina vocat. 2. *Maria, filia Galbae, feram videt,* 3. *O ancilla! fera gallinās agricolae dēvorat!* 4. *Galba, scriba rēginae, feram necat.* 5. *Galba! ferae agricolās dēvorant.* 6. *Poēta Mariam, ancillam, vocat.*

10. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

O Galba! the sailors are killing the inhabitants of the island. 2. Clerk, the maid-servant calls! 3. Mary, the wild-beast is devouring the hens! 4. Praise (*laudāte*), O poets, the queen. 5. Mary, the maid-servant of the poet, sees a nightingale. 6. Galba!

XII. LESSON.

SECOND DECLENSION.

33. The Second Declension embraces all nouns that have *-i* for the case-ending of the Genitive Singular. See § 15.

The case-endings of the Nom. Sing. are *-us* (Masc.), and *-um* (Neut.).

Case-Endings.

34. MASCULINE.		NEUTER.	
Sing.—N. <i>-us,</i>	Pl.— <i>-i,</i>	Sing.—N. <i>-um,</i>	Pl.— <i>-a,</i>
G. <i>-i,</i>	<i>-ōrum,</i>	G. <i>-i,</i>	<i>-ōrum,</i>
D. <i>-ō,</i>	<i>-īs,</i>	D. <i>-ō,</i>	<i>-īs,</i>
Acc. <i>-um,</i>	<i>-ōs,</i>	Acc. <i>-um,</i>	<i>-a,</i>
V. <i>-e,</i>	<i>-ī,</i>	V. <i>-um,</i>	<i>-a,</i>
Abl. <i>-ō,</i>	<i>-īs.</i>	Abl. <i>-ō,</i>	<i>-īs.</i>

By adding these endings to the stems *domin-*, *master*, and *bell-*, *war*, we form the paradigms :

MASC.— <i>Dominus, master.</i>		NEUT.— <i>Bellum, war.</i>	
SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
N. <i>dómin-us</i> ,	<i>dómin-ī</i> ,	N. <i>béll-um</i> ,	<i>béll-a</i> ,
G. <i>dómin-ī</i> ,	<i>domin-órum</i> ,	G. <i>béll-ī</i> ,	<i>bell-órum</i> ,
D. <i>dómin-ō</i> ,	<i>dómin-īs</i> ,	D. <i>béll-ō</i> ,	<i>béll-īs</i> ,
Acc. <i>dómin-um</i> ,	<i>dómin-ōs</i> ,	Acc. <i>béll-um</i> ,	<i>béll-a</i> ,
V. <i>dómin-e</i> ,	<i>dómin-ī</i> ,	V. <i>béll-um</i> ,	<i>béll-a</i> ,
Abl. <i>dómin-ō</i> ,	<i>dómin-īs</i> .	Abl. <i>béll-ō</i> ,	<i>béll-īs</i> .

REMARK.—1. *Filius*, *son*, and Proper Names ending in *-ius* have *-ī* in the Vocative instead of *-ie*: *filī*; *Ovidī*, from Nom. *Ovidius*. *Meus* has *mī*. *Deus* remains *deus* in the Voc.: in Nom and Voc. Plur., *dī*; Dat. and Abl., *dīs*.

2. Only nouns in *-ns* (2d Dec. Masc.), like *dominus*, ever, in any declension, have the Voc. unlike the Nom.

3. When declining neuter nouns, put like cases together, thus:

SING.—Nom. Acc. <i>bellum</i> ,	PLUR.— <i>bella</i> ,
G. <i>bellī</i> ,	<i>bellórum</i> ,
Dat. Abl. <i>bellō</i> .	<i>bellīs</i> .

35. Masculine nouns whose stems end in *-r* drop the case-endings (*-us* and *-e*) of the Nom. and Voc. Singular: *puer* (instead of *puerus*). Many also insert *-e* before the final *-r* in the Nom. and Voc. Singular: N. *ager* (from the stem *agr-*).

MASC.— <i>Puer, boy.</i>		MASC.— <i>Ager, field.</i>	
SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.
N. <i>púer</i> ,	<i>púerī</i> ,	N. <i>áger</i> ,	<i>ágrī</i> ,
G. <i>púerī</i> ,	<i>puerórum</i> ,	G. <i>ágrī</i> ,	<i>agrórum</i> ,
D. <i>púerō</i> ,	<i>púerīs</i> ,	D. <i>ágrō</i> ,	<i>ágrīs</i> ,
Acc. <i>púerum</i> ,	<i>púerōs</i> ,	Acc. <i>ágrum</i> ,	<i>ágrōs</i> ,
V. <i>púer</i> ,	<i>púerī</i> ,	V. <i>áger</i> ,	<i>ágrī</i> ,
Abl. <i>púerō</i> ,	<i>púerīs</i> .	Abl. <i>ágrō</i> ,	<i>ágrīs</i> ,

36. Rule of Gender.—Nouns ending in *-um* are Neuter; the rest are Masculine.

XIII. LESSON.

VOCABULARY. 6.

Declined like **puer** (few):**Liber**, *god of wine.* | **gener**, *son-in-law.*Declined like **ager** (many):

culter , <i>knife.</i>	faber , <i>carpenter.</i>
liber , <i>book.</i>	magister , <i>master, teacher.</i>
cibus , <i>food.</i>	populus , <i>people.</i>
corvus , <i>raven.</i>	prātum , <i>meadow.</i>
domina , <i>mistress.</i>	regnum , <i>royal authority,</i>
dominus , <i>master (of the</i>	<i>reign.</i>
<i>house), Lord.</i>	serva , <i>slave (female).</i>
filius , <i>son.</i>	servus , <i>slave (male).</i>
ōvum , <i>egg.</i>	vīnum , <i>wine.</i>

11. EXERCISE.

Translate, analyze, and parse.

Dominus servōs amat. 2. **Domine! domina servōs, et servās vituperat.** 3. **Filius servī ōva corvōrum videt.** **Ōvum corvī filium domini dēlectat.** 5. **Nautae vīnum et cibum amant.** 6. **Populus laudat Galbae regnum.**

12. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

The son-in-law of the carpenter calls the master's slaves. 2. Nightingales' eggs delight the boy. 3. The boy loves his book. 4. The poet praises wine and the god of wine. 5. O son! the teacher is calling you (tē). 6. The meadows and roses delight the people.

XIV. LESSON.

THE DATIVE.

The Predicate Modified.

37. The Dative is the case of the Indirect Object,—

the object for (or to) whose interest something is done, or exists.

Servus dominō cibum parat, The slave prepares food for his master. Here the verbal Predicate (*parat*) is limited by its Direct Object (*cibum*) in the Accusative, and the whole action (*cibum parat*) is limited by the Dative (*dominō*). *Dominō*, which indicates the Person *in whose interest* (=for whom) the whole action is performed, is called the Indirect Object.

38. Rule of Syntax.—The Indirect Object is put in the Dative.

REMARK.—The preposition *for* best translates the Dative ending, though *to* is oftener convenient.

39. Rule of Position.—Place the Indirect Object before the Direct.

VOCABULARY. 7.

<i>fābula, story, play.</i>	<i>nuntius, messenger.</i>
<i>medicus, physician.</i>	<i>via, way, road.</i>
<i>dat, gives.</i>	<i>narrat, narrates, tells.</i>
<i>monstrat, points out, shows.</i>	<i>parat, prepares, procures.</i>

13. EXERCISE.

Translate, analyze, and parse.

Agricola nuntiō viam monstrat. 2. *Nuntius agricolae fabulam narrat.* 3. *Medicī filius puellae ovum corvi dat.* 4. *Medicus filiis et filiabus vinum dat.* 5. *Nautae filius filiō medicī coronam rosārum parat.* 6. *Nautae scribīs insulae fābulās narrant.*

VOCABULARY. 8.

<i>agnus, lamb.</i>	<i>lupus, wolf.</i>
<i>casa, cabin, cottage.</i>	<i>mālum, apple.</i>
<i>discipulus, pupil, scholar.</i>	<i>nidus, nest.</i>
<i>aedificat, builds.</i>	<i>vestigium, track.</i>
<i>socer, socerī, father-in-law.</i>	<i>donat, presents, gives.</i>

14. EXERCISE.

Translate, analyze, and parse. Point out the syllables "long by position." See § 6.

Magistri pueris librōs donant. 2. Faber servis casam aedificat. 3. Discipulus amicō vinum et māla donat. 4. Amice, magister vocat. 5. Nuntius Mariæ agnum dat. 6. Lupi agnum Mariæ dēvorant. 7. Liber dat vinum nautis. 8. Mi fili! 9. Socer generō filiam dat.

15. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

Observe the rules of position.

The farmers show the sailors the tracks of the wolves. 2. The teacher's son-in-law tells the scholars the story. 3. The carpenters are building cottages for the queen's slaves. 4. The farmer's son shows the boys a nightingale's nest and eggs. 5. Mary gives [her] lamb an apple. 6. O Mary, the apple is killing the lamb. 7. The wild-beast of the forest, the wolf, devours Mary's lamb. 8. Give (dā) the boys knives.

XV. LESSON.

THE ABLATIVE.

The Predicate Modified.

40. The Gen. and Voc. excepted, all the cases of nouns modify the verb after the manner of adverbs. This is especially evident with regard to the Ablative.

The Ablative has three principal uses :—

I. WHERE:—To denote the place *where* something is done.

II. WHEREFROM:—To denote that *from which* motion or action proceeds.

III. WHEREWITH:—To denote that *with which* a thing is done.

Observe.—That the idea of position or locality (*where*) is to be traced in all its uses.

41. Where.—Rule of Syntax.—The Place Where is expressed by the Ablative—usually with the preposition in:

Agricola in vicō habitat, *The farmer lives in the village.*

42. Rule of Syntax.—The Time When is expressed by the Ablative—without a preposition.

Autumnō māla mātūra erunt, *In the autumn the apples will be ripe.*

43. Wherefrom.—1. Rule of Syntax.—The Place From Which is expressed by the Ablative—usually with the prepositions **ab, from, ex, out of,** etc.:

Balbus servōs ex agrīs in vicum convocat, *Balbus calls together the slaves out of the fields into the village.*

2. Cause:—**Puella lacrimat gaudiō,** *The girl weeps for joy.*

44. Wherewith.—1. Accompaniment:—**Agricola cum filiis in oppidum vēnit,** *The farmer came into town with his sons.*

2. Manner:—**Servus dominō cibum silentiō parat,** *The slave prepares food for his master in silence (silently).*

3. Means:—**Agricola agrōs equīs arat,** *The farmer ploughs his fields by means of his horses.*

4. Instrument:—**Puella puerō viam baculō monstrat,** *The girl points out the road to the boy with her stick.*

45. Rule of Syntax.—The Cause, Manner, Means, and Instrument are expressed by the Ablative—without a preposition.

REMARK.—The Abl. of Manner, however, is usually accompanied by the preposition **cum, with,** or an Adjective.

PREPOSITIONS.

46. The Preposition is used to define more precisely the local relations of the Accusative and Ablative.

1. USED WITH THE ACC. ONLY:—**ad, to; trans, across, over; per through.**

2. WITH THE ABL. ONLY:—*ā*, *ab*, *from*; *ē*, *ex*, *out of, from*; *cum*, *with*.

3. WITH ACC. AND ABL.:—*in* (with Acc.), *into*; (with Abl.) *in, on*.

REMARK.—*ā* and *ē* are used only before consonants, *ab* and *ex* before vowels and consonants.

Notā Bene.—Translate *to*, after a verb of motion, by *ad* with the Acc., not by the Dat.

VOCABULARY. 9.

cūra, -ae, *care*.

hōra, -ae, *hour*.

signum, -i, *signal, sign*.

silentium, -i, *silence*.

convocat, *calls together*.

studium, -i, *zeal, study*.

tintinnābulum, -i, *bell*.

tuba, -ae, *trumpet*.

superat, *surpasses*.

vulnerat, *wounds*.

16. EXERCISE.

Translate, and parse by the model.

1. Puer in silvā lupōrum vestīgia vīdit (*saw*). 2. Magister octāvā (*eighth*) hōrā puerōs tintinnābulō convocat. 3. Lupus ē casā trans agrum in silvam festīnat. 4. Puella cantat gaudiō. 5. Mariā puerō fābulam cum cūrā narrat. 6. Nautae in insulā agricolae gallinās sagittis vulnerant. 7. Servus servam studiō superat. 8. Domini servīs signum tubā dant. 9. Poēta ex oppidō in vicum venit (*comes*). 10. Poētā rēgīna corōnā rosārum ornat. 11. Scriba in vicō habitat. 12. Dominus ab oppidō ad vicum venit. 13. Servus filium cultrō vulnerat. 14. Luscinia per silvam volat.

XVII. LESSON.

ENGLISH INTO LATIN.

How to Proceed.

47. Before proceeding to turn an English sentence into Latin, the pupil must analyze it carefully, in order to determine, I., which word is the Subject; II., which the Verbal Predicate; III., which the Direct; and IV., which the Indirect Object.

1. The Subject may be found, usually, by placing *who?* or *what?* before the verb. The answer to the question thus made is the Subject.

2. The Direct Object is found by placing *whom?* or *what?* after the verb.

3. To find the Indirect Object, place *for* (or *to*) *whom* after the verb.

EXAMPLE.—*The physician prepares medicine for the queen's son with care.*

Who "prepares medicine," etc.? Ans.—*The physician*—Subject. See § 21.

"The physician prepares" *what?* Ans.—*Medicine*—Direct Object. See § 30.

"The physician prepares (medicine)" *for whom?* Ans.—*The son*—Indirect Object. See § 38.

REMARK.—Proceed similarly for other constructions.

LATIN INTO ENGLISH.

48. In turning Latin into English look *first* for the verb. Its Person, Number and meaning will, when known, guide one to a correct use of the other words.

NOTE.—The verb is the only word (commonly) met with ending in -t.

No directions will be needed for finding the Subject, Direct and Indirect Objects, etc. of a Latin sentence, since *the case-endings determine the translation.*

POSITION OF WORDS.

49. The meaning of an English sentence depends, in great measure, upon the order, or position, of the words of which it is composed, but in Latin the meaning depends almost altogether on their inflections. Hence, the Latin allows great variety of position.

50. In a sentence in which no word is particularly emphatic, the order will be about as follows :

1. Subject; 2. Modifiers of the Subject; 3. Modifiers of the Predicate; 4. The Verbal Predicate.

51. To give a word an unusual position in the sentence is to make it emphatic: *corōna rosārum, rosārum corōna*. See §§ 28, 39.

XVIII. LESSON.

VOCABULARY. 10.

<i>annus, year.</i>	<i>liberi, -ōrum, children.</i>
<i>Balbus, Balbus.</i>	<i>medicina, medicine.</i>
<i>Caius, Caius.</i>	<i>nōna (fem. adj.), ninth.</i>
<i>hasta, spear.</i>	<i>sagittārius, archer.</i>
<i>initium, beginning.</i>	<i>venēnum, poison.</i>
<i>insidiae, -ārum, ambush.</i>	<i>vīta, life.</i>
<i>dēfensat, defends.</i>	<i>servat, preserves.</i>

17. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

The physician prepares medicine for the queen's son with care. 2. The slave killed (*necāvit*) his master at the beginning of the year with poison. 3. The archers are carefully preparing an ambush for the queen's sons in the forest. 4. By means of swords and spears the sailors on the island are defending the queen. 5. Teachers assemble their pupils by-means-of a bell at nine o'clock (=ninth hour, *English* style). 6. Mary dances for joy. 7. Caius defends the island zealously, and carefully preserves his life. 8. Balbus lives in the town with the clerk. 9. Balbus came with Caius out of the town into the forest. 10. Caius killed Balbus with a stick and knife.

XIX. LESSON.

ADJECTIVES.

52. An Adjective denotes a quality or limitation of the Substantive.

53. The Substantive determines the Gender, Number, and Case of the Adjective modifying it:

Dominus bonus, domina bona, initium bonum. Here the stem *bon* takes the masculine, feminine, or neuter ending (masc. -us, fem. -a, neut. -um), according to the gender of the noun which it modifies. Hence,

54. Rule of Syntax.—The Adjective agrees with the Substantive it modifies in Gender, Number, and Case.

REMARK.—The Adjective is often used as a Substantive, the Substantive which it modifies being sufficiently obvious to be omitted: **boni** (*hominēs, men, omitted*), *the good*; **bona** (neut. Plural), *good things*.

The Masculine form *bonus* is declined like *dominus*, the Feminine form *bona* like *lūna*, the Neuter form *bonum* like *bellum*.

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND
DECLENSIONS.

55. **Bonus, bona, bonum, good.**

	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
SING. N.	bonus,	bona,	bonum,	PLUR. bonī,	bonae,	bona,
G.	bonī,	bonae,	bonī,	bonōrum,	bonārum,	bonōrum,
D.	bonō,	bonae,	bonō,	bonīs,	bonīs,	bonīs,
A.	bonum,	bonam,	bonum,	bonōs,	bonās,	bona,
V.	bone,	bona,	bonum,	bonī,	bonae,	bona,
Abl.	bonō,	bonā,	bonō.	bonīs,	bonīs,	bonīs.

56. Some, like *puer*, drop the Masc. terminations -us and -e of the Nom. and Voc. Singular: *liber* (for *liberus*). Many also insert -e- before the final -r of the stem in the Nom. and Voc. Singular Masc.: *pulcher* (from the stem *pūchr-*).

Liber, libera, liberum, free.

	SING.			PLUR.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	liber,	libera,	liberum,	N. liberī,	liberae,	libera,
G.	liberī,	liberae,	liberī,	G. liberōrum,	liberārum,	liberōrum,
D.	liberō,	liberae,	liberō,	D. liberīs,	liberīs,	liberīs,
A.	liberum,	liberam,	liberum,	A. liberōs,	liberās,	libera,
V.	liber,	libera,	liberum,	V. liberī,	liberae,	libera,
Abl.	liberō,	liberā,	liberō,	Abl. liberīs,	liberīs,	liberīs.

Pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, beautiful.

SING.

PLUR.

N. pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum,	N. pulchrī, pulchrae, pulchra,
G. pulchrī, pulchrae, pulchrī,	G. pulchrō- pulchrā- pulchrō-
	rum, rum, rum,
D. pulchrō, pulchrae, pulchrō,	D. pulchrīs, pulchrīs, pulchrīs,
A. pulchrum, pulchram, pulchrum,	A. pulchrōs, pulchrās, pulchra,
V. pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum,	V. pulchrī, pulchrae, pulchra,
Ab. pulchrō, pulchrā, pulchrō.	Ab. pulchrīs, pulchrīs, pulchrīs.

57. The nine following have **-ius** and **-i** for the case-endings of the Gen. and Dat. Singular:

alius, <i>other.</i>	tōtus, <i>whole.</i>	alter, -era, -erum, <i>the other, one</i>
nullus, <i>no, none.</i>	ullus, <i>any.</i>	(of two).
solus, <i>alone.</i>	ūnus, <i>one.</i>	uter, -tra, -trum, <i>which (of two)?</i>
		neuter, -tra, -trum, <i>neither.</i>

SING.

SING.

M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ūnus, ūna, ūnum, <i>one,</i>	N. alius, alia, aliud, <i>other,</i>				
G. ūnīus, ūnīus, ūnīus,	G. alius, alius, alius,				
D. ūnī, ūnī, ūnī,	D. aliī, aliī, aliī,				
Acc. ūnum, ūnam, ūnum, etc.	Acc. alium, aliam, aliud, etc.				
The rest is regular.	The rest is regular.				

Decline together:

1. Servus ullus.
2. vicus liber.

3. puella pulchra.
4. initium bonum.

XX. LESSON.

VOCABULARY. 11.

aegrōtus, *sick.*albus, *white.*benignus, *kind.*grātus, *grateful.*improbus, *naughty.*incautus, *careless.*longus, *long.*magnus, *great, large.*malus, *bad.*meus, *my*, Voc., mī. § 34, R. 1.multus, *much*; Plur., *many.*stultus, *stupid, foolish, silly.*

Like liber:

asper, *rough.*tener, *tender, young.*miser, *wretched.*prosper, *prosperous.*

Like pulcher :

aeger, *sick*.

niger, *black*.

piger, *lazy*.

ruber, *red*.

18. EXERCISE.

Translate, analyze, and parse. § 181.

Magister scholae filiō amicī librum pulchrum dat. 2. Magister prosper puerīs bonīs librōs multōs dat. 3. Malus puer nullus librum amat. 4. Liberum populum laudat magnus poēta. 5. Rosae rubrae filiam teneram nau-tae aegrōtī dēlectant. 6. Bonī bonōs, malī malōs amant. 7. Amīce mī, narrā (*tell*) fābulam longam scribae aegrō ! 8. Altera fēminārum cantat, altera saltat. 9. Magister bonus pigrōs et incautōs puerōs multis verbīs (*words*) vituperat. 10. Stultōs discipulōs tertiā (*third*) hōrā dīmittit (*dismisses*) magister benignus.

19. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

Observe the rules of position.

The grateful pupil will love (*amābit*) his dear, kind teacher. 2. The kind girl will-give (*dabit*) money to the foolish son of the sick woman. 3. The careless physician had-given (*dederat*) poison to the beautiful daughter of the great queen. 4. The messenger announces to the wretched woman the sickness of her young daughter. 5. The rough sailor loves his tender children. 6. The kind master gives to one of his good boys a beautiful, white knife, to another a long, black staff. 7. The bad hate (*ōdērunt*) the good. 8. O my son! you-are-telling (*narrās*) a long, stupid story to the naughtv daughter of the clerk.

XXI. LESSON.

THE VERB.

58. In the expression **puer bonus**, *the good boy*, **bonus** is an attributive adjective, the connection between it and **puer** being assumed,—not formally declared. To declare (=predicate) it, we must introduce a third word, **est**, *is* :

Puer est bonus, *The boy is good.*

This third word, so essential in the construction of a sentence, is the Verb.*

Est bonus is the grammatical predicate, and **bonus**, which (by means of **est**) is predicated of **puer**, is the Predicate Adjective.

59. Rule of Syntax.—The Predicate Adjective agrees with the Subject in Gender, Number, and Case.

A Substantive also may be predicated:

Morbus est causa mortis, *Sickness is a cause of death.* **Est causa mortis** is the entire predicate, and **causa** is the predicated substantive.

60. Rule of Syntax.—The Predicate Substantive agrees with the Subject in Case.

CONJUGATION.

61. The inflection of a verb-stem is called Conjugation. It consists in the addition to a verb-stem of certain Tense-Signs and Personal Endings, with Connecting Vowels.

* **Sum** alone simply predicates. Other verbs have the Predicate Adjective, etc., combined with them: **sapit**, *he is wise*; **cantat**, *he is singing*.

The Personal Endings are:

62.		1. ACTIVE VOICE.	2. PASSIVE VOICE
SING.	1. -m, <i>I</i> .		SING. 1. -r, <i>I</i> .
	2. -s, <i>thou, (you)</i> .		2. -ris, <i>thou, (you)</i> .
	3. -t, <i>he, she, it</i> .		3. -tur, <i>he, she, it</i>
PLUR.	1. -mus, <i>we</i> .		PLUR. 1. -mur, <i>we</i> .
	2. -tis, <i>ye, you</i> .		2. -mini, <i>ye, you</i> .
	3. -nt, <i>they</i> .		3. -ntur, <i>they</i> .

REMARK.—The ending -m is lost in several tenses, and in the second Persons of the Perfect seeming irregularities occur.

63. As the Personal Endings indicate sufficiently the person of the Subject, the pronouns *ego, I, tū, thou, nōs, we, vōs, you*, etc., are not expressed unless emphatic: *sum, I am*.

XXII. LESSON.

THE VERB SUM.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
sūm,	essē,	fuī.

INDICATIVE MODE.

64. *Present Tense.* *Present-Perfect (and Aorist) Tense.*

SING.	1. sum, <i>I am,</i>	SING.	1. fuī, <i>I have been, was,</i>
	2. es, <i>thou art,</i>		2. fuisti, <i>thou hast been, wast,</i>
	3. est, <i>he, she, it is.</i>		3. fuit, <i>he has been, was,</i>
PLUR.	1. sumus, <i>we are,</i>	PLUR.	1. fuimus, <i>we have been, were,</i>
	2. estis, <i>you are,</i>		2. fuistis, <i>you have been, were,</i>
	3. sunt, <i>they are.</i>		3. fuērunt, <i>they have been, were.</i>

Past Tense.

Past-Perfect Tense.

SING.	1. eram, <i>I was,</i>	SING.	1. fueram, <i>I had been,</i>
	2. erās, <i>thou wast,</i>		2. fuerās, <i>thou hadst been,</i>
	3. erat, <i>he was,</i>		3. fuerat, <i>he had been,</i>
PLUR.	1. erāmus, <i>we were,</i>	PLUR.	1. fuerāmus, <i>we had been,</i>
	2. erātis, <i>you were,</i>		2. fuerātis, <i>you had been,</i>
	3. erant, <i>they were.</i>		3. fuerant, <i>they had been.</i>

Future Tense.

- SING. 1. *erō, I shall be,*
 2. *eris, thou wilt be,*
 3. *erit, he will be,*
- PLUR. 1. *erimus, we shall be,*
 2. *eritis, you will be,*
 3. *erunt, they will be.*

Future-Perfect Tense.

- SING. 1. *fuerō, I shall have been,*
 2. *fueris, thou wilt have been,*
 3. *fuerit, he will have been,*
- PLUR. 1. *fuerimus, we shall have been,*
 2. *fueritis, you will have been,*
 3. *fuerint, they will have been.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

- SING.
1. *sim, I be, may be,*
 2. *sis, thou be, mayst be,*
 3. *sit, he, she, it be, may be,*
- PLUR.
1. *sīmus, we be, may be,*
 2. *sītis, you be, may be,*
 3. *sint, they be, may be.*

Present-Perfect Tense.

- SING.
1. *fuerim, I have, may have, been,*
 2. *fueris, thou have, mayst have, been,*
 3. *fuerit, he have, may have, been,*
- PLUR.
1. *fuerīmus, we have, may have, been,*
 2. *fuerītis, you have, may have, been,*
 3. *fuerint, they have, may have, been.*

Past Tense.

- SING.
1. *essem, I were, was,*
 2. *essēs, thou wert, wast,*
 3. *esset, he were, was,*
- PLUR.
1. *essēmus, we were,*
 2. *essētis, you were,*
 3. *essent, they were.*

Past-Perfect Tense.

- SING.
1. *fuissem, I had, might have, been,*
 2. *fuissēs, thou hadst, mightst have, been,*
 3. *fuisset, he had, might have, been,*
- PLUR.
1. *fuissēmus, we had, might have, been,*
 2. *fuissētis, you had, might have, been,*
 3. *fuissent, they had, might have, been.*

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

- SING. 1. ———,
 2. *es, be thou,*
 3. ———.
- PLUR. 1. ———,
 2. *este, be ye,*
 3. ———.

Future Tense.

- SING. 1. ———,
 2. *estō, thou shalt be,*
 3. *estō, he shall be,*
- PLUR. 1. ———,
 2. *estōte, you shall be,*
 3. *suntō, they shall be.*

INFINITIVE.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>
esse, <i>to be,</i>	fuisse, <i>to have been,</i>
	<i>Future.</i>
futūrum esse, <i>to be going to be, to be about to be.</i>	

PARTICIPLE.

<i>Future.</i>
futūrus, -a, -um, <i>going to be, about to be.</i>

XXIII. LESSON.

VOCABULARY. 12.

beātus, -a, -um, <i>happy.</i>	parvus, -a, -um, <i>small, little.</i>
cervus, -ī, <i>stag.</i>	sēdulus, -a, -um, <i>industrious.</i>
clārus, -a, -um, <i>clear, renowned.</i>	semper (Adv.), <i>always.</i>
nōn (Adv.), <i>not.</i>	tuus, -a, -um, <i>thy, (your).</i>
Ovidius, -ī, <i>Ovid.</i>	verbum, -ī, <i>word.</i>

20. EXERCISE.

Translate, analyze, and parse. Distinguish between attributive and predicate adjectives. § 181.

Verba poëtae pulchra sunt. 2. Glōria tua, Ovidi, semper fuit, semper erit, magna. 3. Poëtae clāri nōn sunt multi. 4. Cervus parvus amici tui albus fuit: fuerat niger. 5. Tū es filius magistri, nōs sumus discipuli. 6. Beāti eritis, pueri: fueritis boni. 7. Estōte bonae, puellae! Estō puer sēdulus.

21. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

The pupils were industrious. 2. The good will be happy. 3. The industrious boy will be renowned. 4. The woman's raven was white: it had been black. 5. Be thou an industrious boy. 6. Balbus, thou art a careless slave.

XXIV. LESSON**THIRD DECLENSION.**

65. The Third Declension embraces all nouns that have **-is** for the case-ending of the Gen.^s Singular.

66. When **-s** is added to stems ending in **-c**, **-g**, **-d**, and **-t**, to form the Nominative, certain changes occur. **C** and **-g** combine with the Nom. case-ending (**-s**), and form **-x**; **-d** and **-t** before **-s** are dropped: **pāc-s=pa-x**; **lēg-s=le-x**; **laud-s=la-us**; **aetāt-s=aetās**; **noct-s=noc-s=no-x**; **milit-s=mil-e-s**. In this last example, when **-s** is added, the last **-i-** of the stem becomes **-e-**. Sometimes a vowel (**-ē-** or **-i-**) connects the case-ending (**-s**) with the stem: **rūp-ē-s**, **turr-i-s**.

*Case-Endings.***67.** Masc. and Fem.

Neut.

Sing. N. -s ,	Plur. -ēs ,	} Sing. N. Acc. Voc. -e , —, G. -is , Dat. and Abl. -ī , (or Ab. -e), Plur. N. Acc. Voc. -ia , -a , G. -ium , -um , Dat. and Abl. -ibus .
G. -is ,	-um (-ium)* ,	
D. -ī ,	-ibus ,	
Acc. -em ,	-ēs ,	
V. -s ,	-ēs ,	
Abl. -e , (or ī),	-ibus .	

REMARK.—The pupil should observe what endings are alike.

CLASSIFICATION.

68. To assist the pupil in remembering their gender and formation, substantives of this declension are divided into four classes:

I. The Nominative form consists of the stem with the case-ending **-s** added: **urb-s**, **turr-i-s**, **lau-s**, **lex**, **mil-e-s**.

II. The Nominative form is the stem unchanged: **consul**, **dolor**, **pater**, **animal**, **calcar**, **fulgur**.

* Nouns which in the Genitive singular have the penult long, have **-ium** in the genitive plural. Exceptions occur.—*Gossrau*.

III. The Nominative is the stem changed, or abbreviated: *sermo* (for *sermōn*), *imāgo* (for *imāgin*), *carmen* (for *carmin*), *mōs* (for *mōr*), *genus* (for *gener*), *corpus* (for *corpor*), *iter* (for *itiner*).

IV. The Nominative form consists of the stem with the ending -e: *mar-e*.

XXV. LESSON.

CLASS I.

69. The Nominative is formed by adding -s to the stem.

<i>urbs, city, f.</i>	<i>rūpēs, rock. f.</i>	<i>turris, tower. f.</i>
SING. N. <i>urb-s,</i>	SING. <i>rūp-ēs,</i>	SING. <i>turr-i-s,</i>
G. <i>urb-is,</i>	<i>rūp-is,</i>	<i>turr-is,</i>
D. <i>urb-ī,</i>	<i>rūp-ī,</i>	<i>turr-ī,</i>
Acc. <i>urb-em,</i>	<i>rūp-em,</i>	<i>turr-em,</i>
V. <i>urb-s,</i>	<i>rūp-ēs,</i>	<i>turr-i-s,</i>
Abl. <i>urbe,</i>	<i>rūp-e,</i>	<i>turr-e,</i>
PLUR. N. Acc. V. <i>urb-ēs,</i>	PLUR. <i>rūp-ēs,</i>	PLUR. <i>turr-ēs,</i>
G. <i>urb-ium,</i>	<i>rūp-ium,</i>	<i>turr-ium,</i>
Dat. Abl. <i>urb-ibus.</i>	<i>rūp-ibus.</i>	<i>turr-ibus.</i>

C and -g with -s form -x: -d and -t before -s are dropped:

<i>vox, voice. f.</i>	<i>lex, law. f.</i>	<i>laus, praise. f.</i>	<i>cīvitās, state. f.</i>
SING. N. <i>vox,</i>	SING. <i>lex,</i>	SING. <i>laus,</i>	SING. <i>cīvitās,</i>
G. <i>vōc-is,</i>	<i>lēg-is,</i>	<i>laud-is,</i>	<i>cīvitāt-is,</i>
D. <i>vōc-ī,</i>	<i>lēg-ī,</i>	<i>laud-ī,</i>	<i>cīvitāt-ī,</i>
Acc. <i>vōc-em,</i>	<i>lēg-em,</i>	<i>laud-em,</i>	<i>cīvitāt-em,</i>
V. <i>vox,</i>	<i>lex,</i>	<i>laus,</i>	<i>cīvitās,</i>
Abl. <i>vōc-e,</i>	<i>lēg-e,</i>	<i>laud-e,</i>	<i>cīvitāt-e,</i>
PLUR.	PLUR.	PLUR.	PLUR.
N. Acc. V. <i>vōc-ēs,</i>	<i>lēgēs,</i>	<i>laud-ēs,</i>	<i>cīvitāt-ēs,</i>
G. <i>vōc-um,</i>	<i>lēg-um,</i>	<i>laud-um,</i>	<i>cīvitāt-um,</i>
Dat. Abl. <i>vōc-ibus.</i>	<i>lēg-ibus.</i>	<i>laud-ibus.</i>	<i>cīvitāt-ibus.</i>

The last vowel, -ī-, of the stem is changed to -e- when -s is added to form the Nominative.

<i>miles, soldier, m.</i>	<i>princeps, chief. m.</i>
SING. N. <i>miles,</i>	SING. N. <i>princeps,</i>
G. <i>milit-is,</i>	G. <i>princip-is,</i>
D. <i>milit-i,</i>	D. <i>princip-i,</i>
Acc. <i>milit-em,</i>	Acc. <i>princip-em,</i>
V. <i>miles,</i>	V. <i>princeps,</i>
Abl. <i>milit-e,</i>	Abl. <i>princip-e,</i>
PLUR. N. Acc. V. <i>milit-ēs,</i>	PLUR. N. Acc. V. <i>princip-ēs,</i>
G. <i>milit-um,</i>	G. <i>princip-um,</i>
Dat. Abl. <i>milit-ibus.</i>	Dat. Abl. <i>princip-ibus.</i>

REMARK.—Stems of one syllable ending in two consonants, and those taking a connecting vowel (-s- or -i-) in the Nom. Sing., have -ium in the Gen. Plural: *urb-ium*; *rup-ium*; *turr-ium*.

70. Rule of Gender.—Substantives of Class I. are Feminine, excepting such (Masculines) as change the stem-vowel -i- to -e- in forming the Nominative: Fem., *urbs, rūpēs, turris, laus, cīvitās, vox, lex*: Masc., *miles, princeps*.

REMARK.—1. Exceptions to Rules of Gender will be found.

2. Names of Males are masculine: *rex, king, cīvis, citizen*.

VOCABULARY. 13.

<i>aestās, -āt-is, f. summer.</i>	<i>justus, -a, -um, just.</i>
<i>aetās, -āt-is, f. age.</i>	<i>lapis, -id-is, m. stone. [hill.</i>
<i>aureus, -a, -um, golden.</i>	<i>mons, montis, m. mountain</i>
<i>castra, -ōrum, camp.</i>	<i>nox, noct-is, f. night.</i>
<i>cīvis, -is, c. citizen.</i>	<i>pānis, -is, m. bread.</i>
<i>clādēs, -is, f. slaughter.</i>	<i>pēs, ped-is, m. foot.</i>
<i>comes, -it-is, c. companion.</i>	<i>pedes, pedit-is, m. foot-soldier.</i>
<i>dux, ducis, m. leader. [knight.</i>	<i>rex, rēg-is, m. king.</i>
<i>eques, equitis, m. horseman,</i>	<i>Rōmānus, -ī, a Roman.</i>
<i>hostis, -is, c. enemy.</i>	<i>Rōmulus, -ī, Romulus.</i>
<i>jūdex, jūdic-is, m. judge.</i>	<i>voluptās, -āt-is, f. pleasure.</i>

22. EXERCISE.

Translate, parse, and note exceptions to the rules of gender. See § 70.

- Dux hostium castra peditum in monte pōnit (places).*
 2. *Civēs urbium bonum rēgem amant.* 3. *Laus rēgis et*

rēginae principibus oppidī voluptātem dat. 4. Puerī avēs parvās multā cum voluptāte vident. 5. Cīvēs equitī aegrō pānem dant. 6. Primus Rōmānōrum rex fuit Rōmulus. 7. Jūdex justus justās lēgēs civibus urbis dat. 8. Equitēs comitem rēgis gladiīs necant. 9. Militēs ducem lapidibus necant. 10. Puer pedem peditis lapide vulnerat. 11. Clādēs equitum fuerat magna. 12. Noctēs aestāte nōn sunt longae. 13. Poētae aetātem auream laudant.

23. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

The leader of the soldiers was a Roman. 2. The horsemen saw (*vidērunt*) in the enemy's city a great tower. 3. The king's soldiers love their leader. 4. Romulus was a leader and judge of the people. 5. Slaves love not long summers. 6. The horsemen and footmen of the enemy came (*vēnērunt*) into the city. 7. The citizens wound the soldiers of the enemy with stones. 8. The king, with his companions, rides (*equitat*) into the enemy's camp.

XXVI. LESSON.

CLASS II.

71. The Nominative is the stem unchanged.

consul, consul, m.	dolor, pain, m.	pater, father, m.
SING. N. consul,	SING. dolor,	SING. pater,
G. consul-is,	dolōr-is,	patr-is,
D. consul-ī,	dolōr-ī,	patr-ī,
Acc. consul-em,	dolōr-em,	patr-em,
V. consul,	dolor,	pater,
Abl. consul-e,	dolōr-e,	patr-e,
PLUR. N. Ac. V. consul-ēs,	PLUR. dolōr-ēs,	PLUR. patr-ēs,
G. consul-um,	dolōr-um,	patr-um,
Dat. Abl. consul-ibus,	dolōr-ibus,	patr-ibus,

animal, <i>animal</i> , n.	calcar, <i>spur</i> , n.	fulgur, <i>lightning</i> , n.
SING. N. Acc. V. animal,	SING. calcar,	SING. fulgur,
G. animāl-is,	calcār-is,	fulgur-is,
Dat. Abl. animāl-i,	calcār-i,	Dat. fulgur-i,
		Abl fulgur-e,
PLUR. N. Acc. V. animāl-ia,	PLUR. calcār-ia,	PLUR. fulgur-a,
G. animāl-ium,	calcār-ium,	fulgur-um.
Dat. Abl. animāl-ibus,	calcār-ibus,	fulgur-ibus,

72. Rule of Gender.—Substantives of Class II. are Masculine—excepting such as end in -al, -ar, -ur, which are Neuter: Masc., *consul, dolor, pater*: Neut., *animal, calcar, fulgur*.

REMARK.—Exceptions to this Rule of Gender will be found.

73. Some Verbs take only an Indirect Object.

They are such as contain within themselves the Direct Object: *noceo, I do harm*; *placeo, I give pleasure*; *prōsum, I do good*, etc. *Liber puerō placet, The book pleases the boy=gives pleasure to the boy*.

74. Some Adjectives take the Indirect Object:

Labor est grātus agricolae, Labor is agreeable to the farmer.

75. The compounds of *sum* (except *Possum*) take an Indirect Object:

Medicīna fēminae prōdest, The medicine does the woman good.

REMARK.—The *prō-* of *prōsum* becomes *prōd* before -e-.

VOCABULARY. 14.

amīcus, -a, -um, friendly.

calor, -ōr-is, m. warmth.

canis, -is, c. dog.

cārus, -a, -um, dear, precious.

clāmor, -ōr-is, m. shout, cry.

exsul, -ul-is, exile.

fēlēs, -is, f. cat.

frāter, -tr-is, m. brother.

grātus, -a, -um, pleasant, agreeable.

ob-sum, I injure, do harm.

inimīcus, -a, -um, unfriendly, hostile.

libertās, -āt-is, f. liberty.

lūdus, -i, play.

māter, -tr-is, f. mother.

mors, mortis, f. death.

Rōmānus, -a, -um, Roman.

sōl, sōlis, m. sun.

soror, -ōr-is, f. sister.

pāret (with Dat.), obeys.

prō-sum, I benefit, do good.

24. EXERCISE.

Translate and parse.

Calor sōlis animālibus grātus est. 2. Populō Rōmānō libertās cāra erat. 3. Exsul patrem, mātrem, frātrēs, sorōrēs amat. 4. Soror consulis frātre[m] clāmōre magnō vocat. 5. Obsunt equis calcāria. 6. Cīvēs bonī lēgibus pārent. 7. Liberī sunt patrī et matrī cārī. 8. Labor puerō prōderit. 9. Canis est animal fēlibus inimicum. 10. Lupus nōn est canibus amicus.

25. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

Horsemen love large spurs. 2. The exile's brother is the consul's father. 3. The warmth of the sun in summer injures the girl's sick mother. 4. Play benefits a boy. 5. The shouts of the soldiers are not agreeable to the citizens. 6. The good boy obeys his mother. 7. Liberty was dear to the Roman citizen. 8. The dog is not friendly to the cat.

XXVII. LESSON.

CLASS III.

76. The Nominative is the stem changed, or abbreviated.

sermo, <i>speech</i> . m.	imāgo, <i>image</i> . f.	carmen, <i>song</i> . n.
SING. N. sermo,	SING. imāgo,	SING. carmen,
G. sermōn-is,	imāgin-is,	carmin-is,
D. sermōn-i,	imāgin-i,	carmin-i,
Acc. sermōn-em,	imāgin-em,	carmen,
V. sermo,	imāgo,	carmen,
Abl. sermōn-e,	imāgin-e,	carmin-e,
PLUR.	PLUR.	PLUR.
N. Acc. V. sermōn-ēs,	imāgin-ēs,	carmin-a,
G. sermōn-um,	imāgin-um,	carmin-um,
Dat. Abl. sermōn-ibus.	imāgin-ibus.	carmin-ibus.

<i>mōs, custom.</i> m.	<i>genus, kind.</i> n.	<i>corpus, body.</i> n.
SING. N. <i>mōs,</i>	SING. <i>genus,</i>	SING. <i>corpus,</i>
G. <i>mōr-is,</i>	<i>gener-is,</i>	<i>corpor-is,</i>
D. <i>mōr-ī,</i>	<i>gener-ī,</i>	<i>corpor-ī,</i>
Acc. <i>mōr-em,</i>	<i>genus,</i>	<i>corpus,</i>
V. <i>mōs,</i>	<i>genus,</i>	<i>corpus,</i>
Abl. <i>mōr-e,</i>	<i>gener-e,</i>	<i>corpor-e,</i>
PLUR.	PLUR.	PLUR.
N. Acc. V. <i>mōr-ēs,</i>	<i>gener-a,</i>	<i>corpor-a,</i>
G. <i>mōr-um,</i>	<i>gener-um,</i>	<i>corpor-um,</i>
Dat. Abl. <i>mōr-ibus.</i>	<i>gener-ibus.</i>	<i>corpor-ibus.</i>

REMARK.—The ultima of neuter stems ending in *-or* is short:—of all others, long (excepting *arbor, tree*). Neut., *corpōr-is*; Masc., *labōr-is*. See §§ 8 and 9, B.

77. Rule of Gender.—Substantives which in the Nominative end in *-o* are Masculine,—excepting such as end in *-do, -go, -io*, which are Feminine.

78. Rule of Gender.—Substantives which in the Nominative end in *-is* (from *-er*), *-s* (from *-r*), are Masculine: stem *pulver*, Nom., *pulvis*; stem *mōr*, Nom., *mōs*.

79. Rule of Gender.—Substantives which in the Nominative end in *-en* (from stem in *-in*), *-ur* (from *-or*), *-us* (from *-er* or *-or*), are Neuter: *carmen, genus, corpus*.

REMARK.—Exceptions will be found.

The pupil should attempt to commit to memory the gender of every substantive with which he meets.

VOCABULARY. 15.

asinus, an ass.

Cicero, -ōn-is, m. Cicero.

facinus, -or-is, n. deed (shameful).

ferrum, -ī, iron, sword

frīgus, -or-is, n. cold.

fulmen, -in-is, n. stroke of lightning.

fūr, fūris, m. thief.

homo, -in-is, c. <i>man.</i>	ōrātor, -ōr-is, m. <i>orator.</i>
hortus, -ī, <i>garden.</i>	pastor, -ōr-is, m. <i>shepherd.</i>
ignis, -is, m. <i>fire.</i>	robur, -or-is, n. <i>oak.</i>
imperātor, -ōr-is, m. <i>general.</i>	sānus, -a, -um, <i>sound, healthy.</i>
mens, mentis, f. <i>mind.</i>	sermo, -ōn-is, m. <i>conversation,</i>
molestus, -a, -um, <i>disagreeable,</i>	<i>speech.</i>
<i>burdensome.</i>	scelus, -er-is, n. <i>crime.</i>
multitūdo, -in-is, f. <i>multitude.</i>	tempus, -or-is, n. <i>time.</i>
mūs, mūrīs, m. <i>mouse.</i>	dēlet, <i>destroys.</i>
onus, -er-is, n. <i>burden.</i>	mūtāt, <i>changes.</i>
ōrātiō, -ōn-is f. <i>oration.</i>	portāt, <i>bears, carries.</i>

26. EXERCISE.

Translate and parse.

Orātiō Cicerōnis, ōrātōris, multitūdinem dēlectat. 2. Tempora mūtāt mōrēs. 3. Mentem sānam sānō in corpore habet sēdulus homo. 4. Multa genera flōrum in Cicerōnis hortō fuērunt. 5. Sunt multa genera animālium magnā in insulā. 6. Onera magna portat asinus. 7. Imperātor glōriam suam (*his*) scelere et facinoribus dēlet. 8. Sunt fēlēs mūrībūs inimicāe. 9. Fulmen roborā dēlet. 10. Sermōnēs pastōris agricōlāe filiās dēlectant. 11. Fūribus sunt lēgēs justae molestae. 12. Imperātor urbēs hostiū ferrō ignique (-que = *and*) dēlet.

27. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

Time changes men's customs. 2. Cicero delights the multitude by-means-of his orations. 3. The citizens bear great burdens. 4. The soldiers praise the general's shameful deeds. 5. Cold injures the tender flowers. 6. By fire and sword the thieves destroy the city. 7. Cats love mice. 8. [There] are many flowers in Cicero's garden.

XXVIII. LESSON.

CLASS IV.

80. The Nominative consists of the stem with the ending *-e* added.

mare, sea. n.

SING. N. Acc. V. *mar-e,*

G. *mar-is,*

Dat. Abl. *mar-i,*

PLUR. *mar ia,*

mar-ium,

mar-ibus.

81. Rule of Gender.—All Substantives of Class IV. are Neuter.

REMARK.—There are a few Substantives which form their cases irregularly, or in a manner not illustrated in the preceding paradigms. Their formation will be explained as they occur in Vocabularies.

VOCABULARY. 16.

altus, -a, -um, high, deep.

cubile, -is, n. couch.

caput, capitis, n. head.

lātus, -a, -um, broad.

litus, -or-is, n. shore.

monile, -is, n. necklace.

nāvāle, -is, n. dock-yard.

nāvis, -is, f. ship.

piscis, -is, m. fish.

profundus, -a, -um, deep.

rēte, -is, n. net.

sedile, -is, n. seat.

28. EXERCISE.

Translate and parse.

Maria sunt profunda. 2. *Cubile pueris pigris grātum est.* 3. *Nautae piscēs rētibus capiunt (catch).* 4. *Balbus in rēgis nāvālibus nāvēs aedificat.* 5. *Monilia filiabus imperātōris dat rēgina.* 6. *Rēgis filia mātṛī in hortō sedile parat.*

29. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

The seas are broad and deep. 2. The girl with her net catches (*capit*) a beautiful fish. 3. The carpenters

build ships for the consul in the dock-yards. 4. On (in) the shores of the deep sea are the sailors' cabins. 5. The queen has a crown on her head, a necklace on her neck. 6. The seats are for the sailors.

XXIX. LESSON.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

82. The Fourth Declension embraces all substantives that have -ūs for the case-ending of the Gen. Singular.

The Nominative endings are -us (Masc.), and -ū (Neut.).

exercitus, army. m.

SING. N. *exercit-us,*
G. *exercit-ūs,*
D. *exercit-ūi,*
Acc. *exercit-um,*
V. *exercit-us,*
Abl. *exercit-ū,*

PLUR. N. Acc. V. *exercit-ūs,*
G. *exercit-uum,*
Dat. Abl. *exercit-ibus.*

cornū, horn. n.

SING. N. Acc. V. *cornū,*
G. *corn-ūs,*
Dat. Abl. *corn-ū,*
PLUR. N. Acc. V. *corn-ua,*
G. *corn-uum,*
Dat. Abl. *corn-ibus.*

REMARK.—*Domus, house,* has in Abl. Singular *domō.* Another form of the Abl. Singular, *domī,* means *at home.*

83. Rule of Gender.—Substantives ending in -us are Masculine; in -ū, Neuter.

REMARK.—Exceptions will be found.

VOCABULARY. 17.

adventus, -ūs, arrival.
cantus, -ūs, song, singing.
cursus, -ūs, running.
fructus, -ūs, fruit.
magistrātus, -ūs, magistrate.

manus, -ūs, (fem.) hand.
metus, -ūs, fear.
senātus, -ūs, senate.
taurus, -ī, bull.
virtūs, -ūt-is, f. valor, worth.

30. EXERCISE.

Translate, and parse.

Virtūs exercitūs senātui voluptātem magnam dat.
 2. Cursus equōrum cīvēs dēlectat. 3. Taurum cornibus tenet (*holds*) servus. 4. Servus cornū taurī manū tenet. 5. Metus magistrātuum hominēs ā sceleribus dēterret (*deters*). 6. Autumnō fructūs mātūrī sunt.

XXX. LESSON.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

84. The Fifth Declension embraces all Substantives that have *-ei* for the case-ending of the Genitive Singular.

The Nominative ends in *-ēs*.

<i>diēs, day. m.</i>	<i>rēs, thing. f.</i>
SING. N. <i>di-ēs,</i>	SING. <i>r-ēs,</i>
G. <i>di-eī,</i>	<i>r-eī,</i>
D. <i>di-eī,</i>	<i>r-eī,</i>
Acc. <i>di-em,</i>	<i>r-em,</i>
V. <i>di-ēs,</i>	<i>r-ēs,</i>
Abl. <i>di-ē,</i>	<i>r-ē,</i>
PLUR. N. Acc. V. <i>di-ēs,</i>	PLUR. <i>r-ēs,</i>
G. <i>di-ērum,</i>	<i>r-ērum,</i>
Dat. Abl. <i>di-ēbus,</i>	<i>r-ēbus.</i>

REMARK.—Only *diēs* and *rēs* are declined fully in the Plural.

85. Rule of Gender.—Substantives of the Fifth Declension are feminine.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Merīdiēs, mid-day*, and *diēs* (Plur.) are Masculine. In the Singular *diēs* is sometimes feminine

CASE-ENDINGS OF THE FIVE DECLENSIONS.

GEN.	I.		II.		III.		IV.		V.
	F.	M.	N.	M. F.	N.	M.	N.	F.	
S.—N.	-a	-us	-um	-s	—, -e	-us	-u	-ēs	
G.	-ae	-ī		-is		-ūs		-ēī	
D.	-ae	-ō		-ī		-uī	-ū	-ēī	
Acc.	-am	-um		-em	—, -e	-um	-ū	-em	
V.	-a	-e	-um	-s	—, -e	-us	-ū	-ēs	
Abl.	-ā	-ō		-e	-ī		-ū	-ē	

PLURAL.

N. V. Ac.	-ae, Ac. -ās	-ī, Ac. -ōs	-a	-ēs	-a, -ia	-ūs	-ua	-ēs
G.	-ārum	-ōrum		-um, -ium		-uum		-ērum
D. Abl.	-īs	-īs		-ibus		-ibus		-ēbus

VOCABULARY. 18.

antiquus, -a, -um, <i>ancient.</i>	paternus, -a, -um, <i>paternal,</i>
auriga, -ae, <i>driver, chariot-</i>	<i>father's.</i>
<i>eer.</i>	posterus, -a, -um, <i>next, follow-</i>
caesariēs, -ēī, <i>head of hair.</i>	<i>ing.</i>
currus, -ūs, <i>chariot.</i>	rārus, -a, -um, <i>rare.</i>
decōrus, -a, -um, <i>becom-</i>	spēs, -eī, <i>hope.</i>
<i>ing.</i>	tepidus, -a, -um, <i>moderately</i>
faciēs, -ēī, <i>appearance,</i>	<i>warm.</i>
<i>face.</i>	tōtus, -a, -um, <i>whole.</i>
gallus, -ī, <i>cock.</i>	vēr, vēris, n. <i>spring.</i>
hiems, hiemis, f. <i>winter.</i>	latrat, <i>barks.</i>

31. EXERCISE.

Translate, parse, and give rules for gender.

Vere diēs sunt tepidī. 2. Noctēs hieme longae sunt.
 3. Canis nocte latrat. 4. Posterō diē canī puella pānem
 dat. 5. Militēs magnam victōriāe spem habent. 6. Faciēs
 lūnae clāra est. 7. Gallus nocte cantat (*crows*).

32. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

[Mark the syllables long by position.]

Thieves were rare in ancient times. 2. The goddess
 (dea) gave (dedit) her son a becoming head of hair.

3. Phaëthon was the driver of his father's chariot. 4. The cock crows the whole night (Acc). 5. Next night the cock does not crow. 6. The fruits of trees (*arbor, -oris, Fem.*) are ripe in autumn. 7. The armies of the general give the state hope of a great victory. 8. The singing of the nightingale is pleasing to the soldiers of the king's armies. 9. Many animals have no horns. 10. By day and night the magistrates keep watch (*vigilant*) for the citizens. 11. Many things injure the body.

XXXI. LESSON.

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB.

86. There are four Conjugations, distinguished from each other by means of the ending of the Present Infinitive Active.

PRESENT INFINITIVE ACTIVE ENDINGS.

87.	I. Conj.	II. Conj.	III. Conj.	IV. Conj.
	-āre	-ēre	-ĕre	-ire

VERB-STEMS.

88. The stem of the verb is found by cutting off the ending of the Pres. Inf. Active: stem *am*, from *am-āre*.

For purposes of conjugation it is convenient to distinguish three stems:

1. *The General Stem*, found by cutting off the ending of the Pres. Inf. Active: *am* from *am-āre*.

REMARK.—This stem is the basis of all the verb-forms.

2. *The Perfect Stem*,* formed by adding the Perfect tense-sign (-āv in the 1st Conj.) to the General Stem : am-āv.

REMARK.—All the Perfect tenses are formed on this stem.

3. *The Supine Stem*,* formed by adding (-āt in the 1st Conj.) to the General Stem : am-āt.

REMARK.—The Fut. Active and Perf. Passive Participles are on this stem.

89. The General Stem is often modified in the Present, Past, and other tenses. The Present Stem must, therefore, be known. All of these stems are presented in the Principal Parts.

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF A VERB.

90. 1. Pres. Ind. 2. Pres. Inf. 3. Perf. Ind. 4. Supine.
 amo. amāre. amāvī. amātum.

NOTE.—From the Present Infinitive we learn to what conjugation a verb belongs. The Pres. Indic., the Perf. Indic., and Supine present, respectively, the Present, Perfect, and Supine Stems.

TENSES.

91. An action may be represented as taking place in Present, Past, or Future Time. In each of these divisions of time the action may be further described as Continuing, or Completed (Perfect). The Latin has these six tenses, three for Continuing Action (Present, Past, and Future), and three for Completed Action (Present-Perfect, Past-Perfect, and Future-Perfect).

PRESENT TIME.	PAST TIME.
Continuing Action.—amo. <i>I love, am loving.</i>	amābam, <i>I was loving.</i>
Completed Action.—amāvī, <i>I have loved.</i>	amāveram, <i>I had loved.</i>
FUTURE TIME.	
Continuing Action.—amābo, <i>I shall love.</i>	
Completed Action.—amāvero, <i>I shall have loved.</i>	

* For forming the Perfect Stem the tense-signs -v, -u, -s, are used; for the Supine Stem, -t, —sometimes -s. § 139, 2, 3.

92. Aorist Tense.—The form **amāvī** is used also when a past action is spoken of indefinitely (without reference to its Continuance or Completion): **amāvī**, *I loved*.

FIRST CONJUGATION

Synopsis of the Model Verb. See § 87.

93. The General Stem of **amāre** is **am-**, the Perfect Stem is **amāv-**, the Supine Stem is **amāt-**.

On General Stem.		On Perfect Stem.	On Supine Stem.	
ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.	ACTIVE.	ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.
amō ,	amor ,	amāvī ,	amātūrum esse ,	amātus sum ,
amābam ,	amābar ,	amāveram ,	amātūrus ,	amātus eram ,
amābo ,	amābor ,	amāvero ,	amātum ,	amātus ero ,
amem ,	amer ,	amāverim ,	amātū .	amātus sim ,
amārem ,	amārer ,	amāvīsssem ,		amātus essem ,
amā ,	amāre ,	amāvīsse .		amātum esse ,
amāre ,	amārē ,			amātum irē ,
amāns ,	amāndus .			amātus .
amandī .				

Write out a similar synopsis of **necāre**, *kill*.

XXXII. LESSON.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

94. MODEL VERB—**amo**, *I love*.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
āmō ,	āmārē ,	āmāvī ,	āmātūm .

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT, <i>love, am loving, do love.</i>	PRES.-PERF, <i>have loved, AORIST, loved.</i>
SING. 1. am-ō , <i>I love, am loving</i> ,	1. amāvī , <i>I have loved, I loved</i> ,
2. amā-s , <i>thou lovest, etc.</i>	2. amāvī-stī , <i>thou hast loved, etc.</i>
3. ama-t , <i>he loves</i> ,	3. amāvī-t , <i>he has loved</i> ,
PLUR. 1. amā-mus , <i>we love</i> ,	1. amāvī-mus , <i>we have loved</i> ,
2. amā-tis , <i>you love</i> ,	2. amāvī-stis , <i>you have loved</i> ,
3. ama-nt , <i>they love</i> ,	3. amāvērunt , <i>they have loved</i> .

PAST, *was loving.*

SING.

1. amā-ba-m, *I was loving,*
2. amā-bā-s, *thou wast loving,*
3. amā-ba-t, *he was loving,*

PLUR.

1. amā-bā-mus, *we were loving,*
2. amā-bā-tis, *you were loving,*
3. amā-ba-nt, *they were loving.*

FUTURE, *shall or will love.*

SING.

1. amā-b-ō, *I shall love,*
2. amā-bi-s, *thou wilt love,*
3. amā-bi-t, *he will love,*

PLUR.

1. amā-bi-mus, *we shall love,*
2. amā-bi-tis, *you will love,*
3. amā-bu-nt, *they will love.*

PAST-PERFECT, *had loved.*

SING.

1. amāvera-m, *I had loved,*
2. amāverā-s, *thou hadst loved,*
3. amāvera-t, *he had loved,*

PLUR.

1. amāverā-mus, *we had loved,*
2. amāverā-tis, *you had loved,*
3. amāvera-nt, *they had loved.*

FUTURE-PERFECT, *shall have loved.*

SING.

1. amāver-ō, *I shall have loved,*
2. amāverī-s, *thou wilt have loved,*
3. amāveri-t, *he will have loved,*

PLUR.

1. amāveri-mus, *we shall have loved,*
2. amāveri-tis, *you will have loved,*
3. amāveri-nt, *they will have loved.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT, *love, may love.**

SING.

1. ame-m, *I love, may love,*
2. amē-s, *thou lovest, etc.*
3. ame-t, *he love,*

PLUR.

1. amē-mus, *we love,*
2. amē-tis, *you love,*
3. ame-nt, *they love.*

PAST, *were loving, loved, might love.*

SING.

1. amā-re-m, *I were loving, I loved,*
2. amā-rē-s, *thou wert loving, etc.*
3. amā-re-t, *he were loving,*

PLUR.

1. amā-rē-mus, *we were loving,*
2. amā-rē-tis, *you were loving,*
3. amā-re-nt, *they were loving.*

PRESENT-PERFECT, *may have loved.*

SING.

1. amāveri-m, *I may have loved,*
2. amāverī-s, *thou mayst have loved,*
3. amāveri-t, *he may have loved,*

PLUR.

1. amāveri-mus, *we may have loved,*
2. amāveri-tis, *you may have loved,*
3. amāveri-nt, *they may have loved.*

PAST-PERFECT, *had, might have loved.*

SING.

1. amāvisse-m, *I had, might have loved,*
2. amāvissē-s, *thou hadst loved, etc.*
3. amāvisse-t, *he had loved,*

PLUR.

1. amāvissē-mus, *we had loved,*
2. amāvissē-tis, *you had loved,*
3. amāvisse-nt, *they had loved.*

* No adequate translation of the Subjunctive can be given in the limited space of the paradigm.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.		FUTURE.	
SING.		SING.	
1. —,		1. —,	
2. amā, <i>love thou,</i>		2. amā-tō, <i>thou shalt love,</i>	
3. —,		3. amā-tō, <i>he shall love,</i>	
PLUR.		PLUR.	
1. —,		1. —,	
2. amā-te, <i>love ye,</i>		2. amā-tōte, <i>ye shall love,</i>	
3. —,		3. ama-ntō, <i>they shall love.</i>	

INFINITIVE.

PRES. amā-re, *to love,*
 PERF. amāvi-ss, *to have loved.*
 FUT. amātūr-um, -am, -um esse, *to be going to love.*

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. N. āma-ns, G. ama-nt-is, *loving.*
 FUT. amātūr-us, -a, -um, *going to love, about to love.*

GERUND.

N. —,
 G. ama-nd-i, *of loving.*
 D. ama-nd-ō, *for loving.*
 Acc. ama-nd-um, *loving.*
 Abl. ama-nd-ō, *by loving.*

SUPINE.

Acc. amā-tum, *to love.*
 Abl. amā-tū, *to love, in the loving.*

FIRST CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

95. Amor, *I am loved.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
āmōr,	āmārī,	āmātūs sūm.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT, <i>am loved.</i>	PRES.-PERF., <i>have been, (Aorist) was loved.</i>
SING. 1. amō-r,	SING. 1. amāt-us, -a, -um sum,
2. amā-ris,	2. es,
3. amā-tur,	3. est,
PLUR. 1. amā-mur,	PLUR. 1. amāt-i, -ae, a sumus,
2. amā-mini,	2. estis,
3. ama-ntur.	3. sunt.

PAST, *was loved.*

SING. 1.	amā-ba-r,
2.	amā-bā-ris,
3.	amā-bā-tur,
PLUR. 1.	amā-bā-mur,
2.	amā-bā-mini,
3.	amā-ba-ntur.

PAST-PERFECT, *had been loved.*

SING. 1.	amāt-us, -a, -um	eram,
2.		erās,
3.		erat,
PLUR. 1.	amāt-ī, -ae, -a	erāmus,
2.		erātis,
3.		erant.

FUTURE, *shall be loved.*

SING. 1.	amā-bo-r,
2.	amā-be-ris,
3.	amā-bi-tur,
PLUR. 1.	amā-bi-mur,
2.	amā-bi-mini,
3.	amā-bu-ntur.

FUTURE-PERFECT, *shall have been loved.*

SING. 1.	amāt-us, -a, -um	erō,
2.		eris,
3.		erit,
PLUR. 1.	amāt-ī, -ae, -a	erimus,
2.		eritis,
3.		erunt.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT, *be, may be loved.*

SING. 1.	amē-r,
2.	amē-ris,
3.	amē-tur,
PLUR. 1.	amē-mur,
2.	amē-mini,
3.	amē-ntur.

PRES.-PERF., *have, may have, been loved.*

SING. 1.	amāt-us, -a, -um	sim,
2.		sīs,
3.		sit,
PLUR. 1.	amāt-ī, -ae, -a	simus,
2.		sitis,
3.		sint.

PAST, *were, might be, loved.*

SING. 1.	amā-rer,
2.	amā-rē-ris,
3.	amā-rē-tur.
PLUR. 1.	amā-rē-mur,
2.	amā-rē-mini,
3.	amā-re-ntur.

PAST-PERF., *had, might have, been loved.*

SING. 1.	amāt-us, -a, -um	essem,
2.		essēs,
3.		esset,
PLUR. 1.	amāt-ī, -ae, -a	essēmus,
2.		essētis,
3.		essent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

SING. 1.	—,
2.	amā-re, <i>be thou loved,</i>
3.	—,
PLUR. 1.	—,
2.	amā-mini, <i>be ye loved.</i>
3.	—,

FUTURE.

SING. 1.	—,
2.	amā-tor, <i>thou shalt be loved,</i>
3.	amā-tor, <i>he shall be loved.</i>
PLUR. 1.	—,
2.	—,
3.	ama-ntor, <i>they shall be loved.</i>

INFINITIVE.

PRES. **amā-rī**, *to be loved.*
 PERF. **amāt-um, -am, -um** esse, *to have been loved.*
 FUT. **amātum irī**, *to be going to be loved.*

PARTICIPLE.

PERF. **amāt-us, -a, -um**, *having been loved, loved.*
 FUT. **ama-nd-us, -a, -um**, *to be loved.*

33. EXERCISE.

1. Write out full synopses of **monstrāre**, *show*, and **cantāre**, *sing*, indicating the Mode and Tense of each form.

2. Give the Voice, Mode, Tense, Number, and Person, and meaning of the following forms:

amo, amātis, amātis, amāmus, amā, amāre, amābit, amandō, amābās, amābunt, amābant, amāvisti, amāvērunt, amāverat, amātus est, amātī erāmus, amātī erunt, amābuntur, amāte, amātus, amātūrī, amantēs, amāris. Puer amandus est.

34. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

I shall be loved. 2. He was loved, will be loved, is loved. 3. We had been loved, and shall have been loved. 4. He loved. Love thou. Be thou loved. 5. He might have been loved, might be loved. 6. They shall be loved. 7. By loving, of loving, to love, going to love. 8. The boys are to be loved. 9. The girl is to be loved. 10. She having been loved. They having been loved.

XXXIII. LESSON.

VERB ENDINGS.

96. 1. VOICE.—The letter **-r** is the usual sign of the Passive Voice: **amo**, Pass. **amor**; **amem**, Pass. **amer**. See § 62, 2.

2. TENSE.—The tense-signs are, for Past Ind., **-ba**; Fut. Ind., **-b(i)**; Perf. Ind., **-v, (-u, -s)**; Past Perf.,

-vera-; Fut. Perf., -veri; Perf. Sub., -veri; Past. Perf. Sub., -visse.

3. PERSON.—Person is indicated by the Personal Endings. See § 62.

97. In *am-ā-ba-nt-u-r*, the final *-r* indicates Passive Voice, *-t-* indicates third Person, *-n-* indicates Plural Number, *-ba-* is the tense-sign indicating Past Time, *am-*, the stem, means *loving*, and *-ā-* and *-u-* are the connecting-vowels which bind these elements together. In *am-ā-m-u-s* the final *-s* indicates Plural Number.

The first vowel after the general stem (except the Perfect tense-sign *-u-*;) is always a connecting-vowel: *am-a-t*.

VOCABULARY. 19.

<i>cūr</i> (adv.), <i>why?</i>	<i>probus</i> , -a, -um, <i>upright, good.</i>
<i>diligentia</i> , -ae, <i>diligence, care.</i>	<i>sī</i> (conj.), <i>if.</i>
<i>improbus</i> , -a, -um, <i>wicked, naughty.</i>	<i>vēnātor</i> , -ōris, m. <i>hunter.</i>
<i>mulier</i> , -eris, f. <i>woman.</i>	<i>vester</i> , -tra, -trum, <i>your, yours.</i>
<i>parentēs</i> , -ium, <i>parents.</i>	<i>victor</i> , -ōris, m. <i>victor.</i>
<i>pīus</i> , -a, -um, <i>dutiful, pious.</i>	<i>ubī</i> (adv.), <i>where?</i>

dēvoro, *dēvorāre*, *dēvorāvī*, *dēvorātum*, *devour.*

fugo, *fugāre*, *fugāvī*, *fugātum*, *put to flight.*

laudo, *laudāre*, *laudāvī*, *laudātum*, *praise.*

neco, *necāre*, *necāvī*, *necātum*, *kill.*

paro, *parāre*, *parāvī*, *parātum*, *prepare.*

supero, *superāre*, *superāvī*, *superātum*, *surpass.*

vituperō, *vituperāre*, *vituperāvī*, *vituperātum*, *blame, abuse.*

35. EXERCISE.

Analyze, and parse by the model for Verbs. Distinguish between stem and termination. Analyze the latter (when possible) into tense-sign, personal-ending, and connecting-vowel.

Lupī agnōs dēvorābant. 2. Clāmōrēs mulierum fūrem fugāverant. 3. Vēnātōrēs leōnem sagittis necāvē-

runt. 4. Discipulōs aliōs diligentīā et studiō superābis. 5. Laudārem hominēs, si pii essent. 6. Cūr necātis civēs probōs, militēs? 7. Mōrēs vituperābimus malōs, bonōs laudābimus. 8. Laudāvistis silvam vestram : ubi silva vestra est? 9. Amā, mī fili, amāte, meae filiae, mātrem vestram. 10. Mulier vĕnātōrī et vĕnātōris amīcis cibum parāverit. 11. Si puer sĕdulus est, laudātur. 12. Fūrēs necātī sunt.

XXXIV. LESSON.

EXERCISE.

1. Write out synopses of:

servo, servāre, servāvī, servātum, save, preserve.

expugno, expugnāre, expugnāvī, expugnātum, storm, take. do, dāre, dedī, datum, give.

2. Form the Principal Parts of *cantāre, sing, vocāre, call.*

36. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

The general has stormed the town. 2. He killed the chief. 3. If he shall in the autumn have put to flight the army of the king's son, he will give the citizens great pleasure. 4. They will have given the general's daughter many necklaces. 5. The town will have been saved by (**ab**) the general. 6. The foot-men of the enemy had all (**omnēs**) been killed. 7. The general gave gold (**aurum, -i**) to the army. 8. The citizens sang the praises of the victor. 9. Songs are sung by (**ā**) girls, the daughters of the chiefs of the town. 10. The general is called to the town, and wreaths of roses are given to his soldiers. 11. Boys, love your parents. 12. You have sung many songs. 13. Your songs have not been good. 14. Bad songs will always be abused, good songs, praised.

XXXV. LESSON.

VOICES.

The verb has two Voices, an Active and a Passive.

98. A verb in the Active Voice takes the Agent for its Subject: **Servus dominō cibum parat**, *The slave is preparing food for his master.*

99. A verb in the Passive Voice takes the Direct Object for its Subject: **Cibus dominō ā servō parātur**, *The food is prepared by the slave for his master.*

100. The Agent with a Passive verb is put in the Ablative with **ā** or **ab**, *by*: **ā servō**, *by the slave.*

REMARK.—The instrument is put in the Ablative without a preposition (See § 44, 4.): **servus hastā necātus est**, *with (by) a spear.*

101. Verbs which take a Direct Object are called Transitive Verbs. Those which take no Direct Object are called Intransitive.

REMARK.—In the sentence above, **parat** is transitive. The verb **sum** is intransitive. Only transitive verbs have a Passive Voice, usually.

VOCABULARY. 20.

avis, -is, f. *bird.*

dolor, -ōris, m. *pain, smart.*

irācundus, -ā, -um, *irritable,*
angry.

querēla, -ae, *complaint, cry.*

rāna, -ae, *frog.*

virga, -ae, *rod, switch.*

aedificāre, *build.*

arāre, *plough, till.*

āvolāre, *fly away.*

ēducāre, *educate.*

lacrimāre, *weep.*

sed (conj.), *but.*

37. EXERCISE.

Analyze and parse. Change *Passive* into *Active* forms.

Via puerō ab agricolā monstrābitur. 2. **Ager ā servō equis arātus est.** 3. **Domus (house, f.) ā fabrīs aedi-**

ficāta erit. 4. Avis vulnerāta erāt, sed āvolāvit. 5. Puer improbns querelā rānae vexātur. 6. Rāna misera puerō ab improbō lapide necāta est. 7. Māter pueri querelā miserae rānae delectāta erat. 8. Mulier irācunda virgam parāvit puerō. 9. Virga longā puerō ā mātē irācundā parāta est. 10. Puer dolōre lacrimābit.

38. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

The enemy put the army to flight. 2. The army was put to flight by the enemy. 3. The army was preserved by the bravery (*fortitūdo, -inis*) of the horsemen. 4. You will kill the wolf with a sword. 5. The wolf will be killed by you (*ā tē*) with a sword. 6. I am (being) educated by my father. 7. The Romans had not been put to flight by the enemy's foot-soldiers. 8. Good morals (*mōrēs*) shall be preserved. 9. Love thy brothers. 10. Caius, the consul, will have been blamed by the senate. 11. The companions of Caius, the consul, will be praised by the Roman people. 12. Parents are to be loved.

XXXVI. LESSON.

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

102. Adjectives of the Third Declension are divided into two classes:

1. Those that have two (or three) endings in the Nominative Singular: M. and F., *fortis*, N., *forte*; M., *ācer*, F., *ācris*, N., *ācre*.

2. Those that have but one ending in the Nom. Singular: M., F., and N., *felix*, *prūdēns*.

CLASS I.

103. M. & F.		N.	M.	F.	N.
SING.	N. fort-i-s, <i>brave, forte,</i>		N. ācer, <i>sharp,</i>	ācr-i-s, ācr-e,	
	G. fort-is,		G. ācr-is,		
	D. fort-i,		D. ācr-ī,		
	Acc. fort-em,	fort-e,	Acc. ācr-em,	ācr-em, ācr-e,	
	V. fort-i-s,	fort-e,	V. ācer,	ācr-i-s, ācr-e,	
	Abl. fort-ī,		Abl. acr-ī,		
	PLUR.		PLUR.		
N. Acc. V.	fort-ēs,	fort-ia,	N. Acc. V.	ācr-ēs, ācr-ēs, ācr-ia,	
	G. fort-ium,			G. ācr-ium,	
Dat. Abl.	fort-ibus.		Dat. Abl.	ācr-ibus.	

REMARK.—1. Adjectives like ācer have sometimes the masculine like the feminine in the Nom. Singular: ācer or ācris, ācris, ācre.

2. Adjectives having -s in the Nom. Sing. Nenter, have -ī in the Abl. Singular.

CLASS II.

104. M. & F.		N.	M. & F.	N.	
SING.	N. fēlix, <i>lucky,</i>	fēlix,	N. prūdens, <i>prudent,</i>	prūdens,	
	G. fēlic-is,		G. prūdent-is,		
	D. fēlic-ī,		D. prūdent-ī,		
	Acc. fēlic-em,	fēlix,	Acc. prūdent-em,	prūdens,	
	V. fēlix,	fēlix,	V. prūdens,	prūdens,	
	Abl. fēlic-ī (or -e).		Abl. prūdent-ī (or e).		
	PLUR.		PLUR.		
N. Acc. V.	fēlic-ēs,	fēlic-ia,	N. Acc. V.	prūdent-ēs, prūdent-ia,	
	G. fēlic-ium,			G. prūdent-ium,	
Dat. Abl.	fēlic-ibus.		Dat. Abl.	prūdent-ibus.	

REMARK.—1. When the ultima of the stem is long, the Gen. Plur. has -ium.

2. A few Adjectives have no case-ending in the Nom. Singular: memor, *mindful*; pauper, *poor*.

VOCABULARY. 21.

diligens, -ent-is, *diligent*.dives, -it-is, *rich*.fidēlis, -e, *faithful*.flōs, -ōr-is, m. *flower*.gravis, -e, *heavy, severe*.luxuria, -ae, *riotous living*.memor, -ōr-is, *mindful*.mendax, -āc-is, *lying*.nēmo, -in-is, m. *no one, nobody*.odor, -ōr-is, m. *odor*.officium, -i, *duty*.omnis, -e, *every, all*.onus, -er-is, n. *burden*.pauper, -er-is, *poor*.suāvis, -e, *sweet*; suāvia, *sweet things*.turpis, -e, *base, disgraceful*.ūtilis, -e, *useful*.vēlox, -ōc-is, *swift*.

39. EXERCISE.

Translate and parse. Account for the Nom. forms *mendax, dives, diligens*. See § 66.

Omnēs rēgis pauperis servī sunt fidēlēs. 2. Labōrēs pauperum nōn sunt dīvitibus grātī. 3. Onus omne hominī pigrō est grave. 4. Poēta suāvibus odōribus flōrum dēlectātur. 5. Memorēs estōte pauperum. 6. Cervus velōx sagittā vēnātōris felcis vulnerātus est. 7. Servus prūdēns, diligētibus cum comitibus, aestāte agrōs equis fidēlibus arābit. 8. Nēmo hominē mendācem amat. 9. Pater ūtilia, filius suāvia laudat. 10. Omnī aetāti luxuria turpis est. 11. Hominēs fortēs memorēs officii erunt. 12. Fortūna fortibus fāvet (*favours*).

XXXVII. LESSON.

VOCABULARY. 22.

custōs, -ōd-is, c. *guard, keeper*.difficilis, -e, *difficult*.ferox, -ōc-is, *warlike, fierce*.convocāre, *call together, assemble*.innocens, -ent-is, *innocent*.vetus, -er-is, *old*.vigil, -il-is, *watchful*.portāre, *bear, carry*.

40. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

The brave general received (*accēpit*) from the fierce enemy severe wounds. 2. The watchful guards, mindful of their duty, assembled all the soldiers. 3. Laws are useful to the innocent. 4. Is (*est-ne*) a dog like (*similis -e*, with *Dat.*) a wolf? 5. Every beginning is difficult. 6. The faithful ass will bear the heavy burden. 7. Every teacher loves his diligent pupils. 8. The rich drink (*pōtāre*) old wines.

XXXVIII. LESSON.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

There are three Degrees of Comparison, the Positive, Comparative, and Superlative.

105. The Comparative is formed by adding to the stem of the Positive the endings *-ior* (Masc. and Fem.) and *-ius* (Neut.): stem *lāt-*, Comp. *lāt-ior*, *lāt-ius*.

106. The Superlative is formed by adding to the stem of the Positive the endings *-issimus*, *-a*, *-um*.

POSITIVE.	COMPARATIVE.	SUPERLATIVE.
<i>lātus</i> , -a, -um, <i>broad</i> ;	<i>lātior</i> , <i>lātius</i> , <i>broader</i> ;	<i>lātissimus</i> , -a, -um, [<i>broadest</i>].
<i>fortis</i> , -e, <i>brave</i> ;	<i>fortior</i> , <i>fortius</i> , <i>braver</i> ;	<i>fortissimus</i> , -a, -um, [<i>bravest</i>].
<i>ferox</i> , <i>fierce</i> ;	<i>ferōciōr</i> , <i>ferōcius</i> , [<i>fiercer</i> ;	<i>ferōcissimus</i> , -a, -um, [<i>fiercest</i>].
<i>prūdens</i> , <i>prudent</i> ;	<i>prūdentior</i> , <i>prūdentī-</i> <i>us</i> , <i>more prudent</i> ;	<i>prūdentissimus</i> , -a, [-um, <i>most prudent</i>].

SING.			PLUR.		
M. & F.	N.		M. & F.	N.	
N. <i>lātior, broader,</i>	lāt-ius,			N. Acc. V. lātiōr-ēs, lātiōr-a,	
G. lātiōr-is,				G. lātiōr-um,	
D. lātiōr-i,				Dat. Abl. lātiōr-ibus.	
Acc. lātiōr-em,	lāt-ius,				
V. lātior,	lāt-ius,				
Abl. lātiōr-e (or ī),					

IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

108. Adjectives ending in *-er* in the Nom. Sing. Masc., form their Superlative by adding *-rimus* to this ending : *pulcher, pulchrior, pulcher-rimus*.

109. Six adjectives form the Superlative by adding *-limus* to the final *-l* of the stem : *similis, similior, similimus*. The six are : *facilis, easy ; difficilis, difficult ; gracilis, slender ; humilis, low ; similis, like ; dissimilis, unlike*.

REMARK.—The Comparative and Superlative are also sometimes formed by prefixing to the Positive *magis, more*, and *maximē, most* : *magis invitus, more unwilling*.

110. The following are irregular in the Superlative:

P.	C.	S.
(<i>Exterus</i>), <i>outside,</i>	<i>exterior, outer,</i>	<i>extrēmus, or extimus,</i> [<i>outmost.</i>
(<i>Inferus</i>), <i>below,</i>	<i>inferior, lower,</i>	<i>infimus, or imus, lowest.</i>
<i>Posterus, follow-</i>	<i>posterior, hinder,</i>	<i>postrēmus, or postumus,</i>
<i>ing, af er,</i>	[<i>later,</i>	[<i>hindmost, latest.</i>
(<i>Superus</i>), <i>above,</i>	<i>superior, higher,</i>	<i>suprēmus, or summus,</i> [<i>highest.</i>

REMARK.—The Positive of these adjectives is not in common use.

111. In the following the stems differ:

M.		M. F.	N.	M.
P. bonus,	<i>good,</i>	C. melior,	melius,	Sup. optimus.
malus,	<i>bad,</i>	pējor,	pējus,	pessimus.
magnus,	<i>great,</i>	mājor,	mājus,	maximus.
parvus,	<i>small,</i>	minor,	minus,	minimus.
multus,	<i>much,</i>	S.—	plūs,	plūrimus.
		Pl. plūres,	plūra.	

XXXIX. LESSON.

112. Rule of Syntax.—The second term of a comparison is either preceded by *quam*, *than*, or is put in the Ablative :

1. Imperātor fortior est quam militēs, or

2. Imperātor fortior est militibus, *The general is braver than his soldiers.*

In this example, *militēs* (or *militibus*) is the *second* term of the comparison, *Imperātor* the *first*.

REMARK.—The Ablative is used only when the Second Term (if with *quam*) would be in the Nom., or Acc.

VOCABULARY. 23.

amor, *amoris*, m. *love*.

Asia, -ae, *Asia*.

audax, -ācis, *bold, daring*.

Caesar, -aris, m. *Caesar*.

celer, -eris, *swift*.

ēloquens, -entis, *eloquent*.

lux, -ūcis, f. *light*.

nihil (ind'cl.), n. *nothing*.

Oceanus, -i, *ocean*.

odium, -i, *hatred*.

Pompējus, -i, *Pompey*.

sapiens, -ientis, *wise*.

sapientia, -ae, *wisdom*.

sīmia, -ae, *monkey*.

simulātio, -ōnis, f. *pretense*.

sōl, sōlis, m. *sun*.

sonitus, -ūs, *sound*.

splendidus, -a, -um, *bright*.

Tarquinius Superbus, -i, a
King of Rome.

terra, -ae, *earth*.

41. EXERCISE.

In parsing adjectives give all three genders of each Degree of Comparison.

Vēnātōris canis celerrimus, pastōris ūtilissimus, est.

2. Oceani lātiorēs sunt quam maria. 3. Aestāte diēs

longiōrēs quam noctēs sunt. 4. Puerī diligentīōrēs puellis sunt. 5. Vidī (*I have seen*) asinum māiōrem quam equum. 6. Caesarem magis (*more*) amāmus Pompējō. 7. Lūna minor est terrā. 8. Cicero maximus, et sapientissimus, et ēloquentissimus Rōmānōrum fuit. 9. Pessimī sunt audācissimī. 10. Nihil melius est sapientiā. 11. Tarquinius Superbus rex fuit ultimus Rōmānōrum. 12. Plūrēs in Asiā sunt vici quam urbēs. 13. Simulatio amōris pēior est odiō. 14. Pauperēs miserrimī sunt

42. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

The sun is brighter than the moon. 2. The leader is more prudent than his men (=soldiers). 3. Man is more daring than woman. 4. Cæsar was braver and wiser than Pompey. 5. The sun's light is very bright (Sup). 6. Light is swifter than sound. 7. Iron is more useful than silver (*argentum, -i*). 8. Often (*saepe*) the rich are very wretched. 9. The most beautiful girls are the luckiest. 10. The best orator is not often the best leader. 11. The raven is very black. 12. The most difficult thing is not always the most useful. 13. Monkeys are very like men. 14. I love nothing more than a sweet (*dulcis, -e*) apple.

XL. LESSON.

ADVERBS.

113. Adverbs from Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions are formed by adding *-ē* to the stem: *vērus, true, Adv., vērē, truly*; *miser, wretched, miserē, wretchedly*.

114. Adverbs are formed from Adjectives of the

Third Declension by adding *-iter* (or *-ter*, or *-er*) to the stem: *fortis*, *brave*, Adv., *fortiter*, *bravely*; *audax*, *audacter*; *prūdens*, *prūdentē*.

115. The Comparative of an Adverb is the same, in form, as the Neuter of the Comparative of the Adjective: *fortiter*, *bravely*; *fortius*, *more bravely*. See § 105.

116. The Superlative of the Adverb is formed by adding *-ē* to the stem of the Superlative Adjective: *lātissimus*, Adv., *lātissimē*. See § 106.

POSITIVE.	COMP.	SUP.
<i>lātē</i> , <i>broadly</i> ,	<i>lātius</i> ,	<i>lātissimē</i> .
<i>liberē</i> , <i>freely</i> ,	<i>liberius</i> ,	<i>liberrimē</i> .
<i>fortiter</i> , <i>bravely</i> ,	<i>fortius</i> ,	<i>fortissimē</i> .

117.

IRREGULAR.

<i>facile</i> , <i>easily</i> ,	<i>facilius</i> ,	<i>facillimē</i> .
<i>bene</i> , <i>well</i> ,	<i>melius</i> , <i>better</i>	<i>optimē</i> .
<i>male</i> , <i>ill</i> ,	<i>pējus</i> , <i>worse</i> ,	<i>pessimē</i> .
[<i>parvus</i>], <i>small</i> ,	<i>minus</i> , <i>less</i> ,	<i>minimē</i> .
[<i>magnus</i>], <i>great</i> ,	<i>magis</i> , <i>more</i> ,	<i>maximē</i> .
<i>multum</i> , <i>much</i> ,	<i>plūs</i> , <i>more</i> ,	<i>plūrimum</i> .

REMARK.—Adverbs modify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.

VOCABULARY. 24.

Aedus, -ī, *Aeduan*.

Ariovistus, -ī, *a German king*.

concilium, -ī, *council*.

crūdēlis, -e, *cruel*.

Liscus, -ī, *Liscus*.

Sequanus, -ī, *Sequanian*.

superbus, -a, -um, *haughty*,
proud.

victus, -a, -um, *conquered*.

inreco, **inreparē**, **inrepuī**, **inreputum**, *reproach*.

impero, **imperāre**, **imperāvī**, **imperātum**, *give orders*.

pugno, **pugnāre**, **pugnāvī**, **pugnātum**, *fight*.

43. EXERCISE.

Trace each adverb to the adjective from which it is derived.

Caesar concilium dimittit (*dismisses*): Liscum retinet (*retains*). 2. Liscus dicit (*speaks*) liberius, atque (*and*) audācius. 3. Pėjus victōribus Sequanīs, quam Aeduis victīs acciderat (*it had turned out*). 4. Ariovistus nōn bene, sed superbē et crūdēliter imperābat. 5. Omnium avium cantat lusciniā suāvissimē. 6. Princeps civem asperē et ferōciter increpuit. 7. Nostrī (*our men*) fortius quam hostēs pugnāvērunt. 8. Nullum aliud animal hominī similius est quam simia.

44. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

If you are singing, you are singing badly. 2. The wolf cruelly devoured the lamb. 3. The horsemen fought more boldly and bravely than the footmen. 4. Love wisely and well. 5. The teacher speaks most eloquently to the very careless boys. 6. Speak (*dic*) very freely (*Sup.*). 7. The master reproaches the idle pupil most severely. 8. The man sings worse than he dances.

XLI. LESSON.

118.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

CARDINAL.

- 1 ūnus, ūna, ūnum, *one*.
 2 duo, duae, duo, *two*.
 3 trēs, tria,
 4 quattuor,
 5 quinque,
 6 sex,
 7 septem,

ORDINAL.

- prīmus, -a, -um, *first*,
 secundus (*alter*),
 tertius,
 quartus,
 quintus,
 sextus,
 septimus,

CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.
8 octo, <i>eight</i> .	octāvus, <i>eighth</i> .
9 novem,	nōnus,
10 decem,	decimus,
11 undecim,	undecimus,
12 duodecim,	duodecimus,
13 tredecim,	tertius decimus,
14 quattuordecim,	quartus decimus,
15 quindecim,	quintus decimus,
16 sēdecim,	sextus decimus,
17 septendecim,	septimus decimus,
18 duodēvigintī,	duodēvicēsīmus,
19 undēvigintī,	undēvicēsīmus,
20 vīgintī,	vīcēsīmus,
21 vīgintī ūnus,	vīcēsīmus prīmus,
22 vīgintī duo,	vīcēsīmus secundus,
30 trīgintā,	trīcēsīmus,
40 quadrāgintā,	quadrāgēsīmus,
50 quinquāgintā,	quīquāgēsīmus,
60 sexāgintā,	sexāgēsīmus,
70 septuāgintā,	septuāgēsīmus,
80 octōgintā,	octōgēsīmus,
90 nōnāgintā,	nōnāgēsīmus,
100 centum,	centēsīmus,
101 centum et ūnus,	centēsīmus prīmus,
200 ducentī,	ducentēsīmus,
300 trecentī,	trecentēsīmus,
400 quadringentī,	quadringentēsīmus,
500 quingenti,	quingentēsīmus,
600 sexcentī,	sexcentēsīmus,
700 septingentī,	septingentēsīmus,
800 octingentī,	octingentēsīmus,
900 nongentī,	nongentēsīmus,
1000 mille.	millēsīmus, etc.

DISTRIBUTIVE.		ADVERBIAL.	
1 singulī, -ae, -a, <i>one each.</i>	5 quīnī,	1 semel, <i>once.</i>	5 quinquē, <i>five.</i>
2 binī, -ae, -a, <i>two each.</i>	6 sēnī,	2 bis, <i>twice.</i>	6 sexiēs, <i>six times.</i>
3 ternī,	7 septēnī,	3 ter, <i>three times.</i>	7 septiēs, <i>seven times.</i>
4 quaternī,	etc.	4 quater, <i>four times.</i>	etc.

REMARK.—1. **Unus, duo, and trēs** are declined; also those from **ducentī, -ae, -a**, up to **nongentī, -ae, -a**, (inclusive). Those from **quattuor** to **centum** (inclusive) are not declined. **Mille** is indeclinable in the Singular. In the Plural it is a Neuter Substantive, and is used with a Genitive: **duo millia hominum**, *two thousands of men*. N. Acc. **millia**, Gen. **millium**, Dat. Abl. **millibus**. **Duo** and **trēs** are thus declined:

PLUR.			PLUR.	
M.	F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
N. V. duo , <i>two</i> , duae ,	duo ,		N. Acc. V. trēs , <i>three</i> , tria ,	
G. duōrum , duārum , duōrum ,			G. trium ,	
Dat. Abl. duōbus , duābus , duōbus ,			Dat. Abl. tribus .	
Acc. duōs , duo , duās , duo .				

2. For the declension of **ūnus**, see § 57. It is used in the Plural to modify substantives which have no Singular: **ūna castra**, *one camp*.

XLII. LESSON.

Duration of Time and Extent of Space.

119. Rule of Syntax.—The Accusative denotes the Extent—in Space or Time:

SPACE.—**Nix quattuor pedēs alta fuit**, *The snow was four feet deep.*

TIME.—**Rōmulus multōs annōs regnāvit**, *Romulus reigned many years.*

REMARK.—The Ablative can also be used to express Extent in Time and Space: **Decem ferās ūnō annō necāvit**, *He killed ten wild animals in one year.* (The time *within which*.)

120. With verbs of motion the Accusative also denotes the *limit*. A preposition is commonly used:

Avis volāvit trans amnem, in silvam, ad nidum, *The bird flew across the stream, into the forest, to her nest.*

REMARK.—But names of towns omit the preposition **ad**, to: **vēnit Rōmam**, *he came to Rome*. Likewise **rūs**, *country*, **domus**, *home*.

VOCABULARY. 24½.

auris, -is, f. <i>ear</i> .	mūrus, -ī, <i>wall</i> .
centuriā, -ae, <i>company</i> .	oculus, -ī, <i>eye</i> .
cohors, -tis, f. <i>cohort</i> .	ōs, ōris, n. <i>mouth</i> .
legio, -ōnis, f. <i>legion</i> .	passus, -ūs, <i>pace, step</i> .
manipulus, -ī, <i>maniple</i> .	absūm, <i>I am distant, off</i> .

45. EXERCISE.

Septem erant rēgēs Rōmānī : primus erat Rōmulus, secundus Numa Pompilius, tertius Tullus Hostilius, quartus Ancus Martius, quintus Tarquinius Priscus, sextus Servius Tullius, septimus Tarquinius Superbus. 2. Hostēs sēdecim millia passuum aberant. 3. Homo habet ūnum ōs, duās aurēs; duōs oculos. 4. In legiōne Rōmānā erant cohortēs decem, manipulī trigintā, centuriae sexāgintā militum sex millia. 5. Quī (he *who*) semel fūrātur (*steals*) semper fūr vocātur. 6. Fuimus in urbe sex annōs. 7. Mūrus ducentōs pedēs longus, trigintā pedēs altus, est. 8. Marius septiēs consul fuit, Scipio bis. 9. Servus ad mē Rōmam vēnit. 10. Rex in Asiam ad frātre[m] festināvit.

XLIII. LESSON.

PRONOUNS.

121. The Pronoun indicates the position of an object with reference to the speaker.

122. The Substantive Personal Pronouns are ego, *I*; tū, *thou*; suī, *of him*(self). Suī and its derivative, suus, -a, -um, *his*, are called Reflexives, because they refer to the Subject of the sentence. § 125.

FIRST PERSON.

SING.—N. ego, <i>I.</i>	PL. N. nōs, <i>we.</i>
G. meī, <i>of me.</i>	G. nostrum, nōstri, <i>of us.</i>
D. mihi, <i>to, or for me.</i>	D. nōbīs, <i>to, or for us.</i>
Acc. mē, <i>me.</i> [me.]	Acc. nōs, <i>us.</i> [us.]
Abl. mē, <i>by, with, or from</i>	Abl. nōbīs, <i>by, with, or from</i>

SECOND PERSON.

SING.—N. tū, <i>thou.</i>	PL. N. vōs, <i>ye or you.</i>
G. tuī, <i>of thee.</i>	G. vestrum, vestri, <i>of you.</i>
D. tibi, <i>to or for thee.</i>	D. vōbīs, <i>to, for you.</i>
Acc. tē, <i>thee.</i>	Acc. vōs, <i>you.</i>
V. tū, <i>O thou.</i> [thee.]	V. vōs, <i>O ye.</i>
Abl. tē, <i>by, with, or from</i>	Abl. vōbīs, <i>from, with, by you.</i>

THIRD PERSON.

SIN. N. —	PL. N. —
G. suī, <i>of him, her, it (self).</i>	G. suī, <i>of them (selves).</i>
D. sibī, <i>to, for him (self).</i>	D. sibī, <i>to, for them (selves).</i>
Acc. sē, <i>him (self).</i>	Acc. sē, <i>them (selves).</i>
Abl. sē, <i>from, with, by him (self).</i>	Abl. sē, <i>from, with, by them (selves).</i>

REMARKS.—1. *nōstrum* and *vestrum* are used as partitive genitives. For emphasis *sē* is doubled: *sēsē*.

2. From *meī*, *meus*, *my*, is derived; from *tuī*, *tuus*, *thy*; from *suī*, *suus*, *his*; from *nōs*, *noster*, *our*; from *vōs*, *vester*, *your*. These adjectives, like the pronouns from which they are derived, are not expressed, unless they are emphatic, or needed to make the sense clear. See § 63.

VOCABULARY. 25.

<i>avārus</i> , -a, -um, <i>avaricious.</i>	<i>immemor</i> , -oris (with Gen.).
<i>horridus</i> , -a, -um, <i>rough, uncouth.</i>	<i>forgetful.</i>
	<i>patria</i> , -ae, <i>fatherland.</i>

46. EXERCISE.

Translate and parse.

Tū tibi inimicus es. 2. *Nōn ego sum pastor horridus, nōn incola montis.* 3. *Frāter mē amat.* 4. *Nōn mei*

immemor es. 5. Mihi mea, tibi tua vīta cāra est.
 6. Avārus sibi inimicus est. 7. Stultus sēsē laudat.
 8. Patria nōbis omnibus cāra est. 9. Māter filiās suās
 suōs que filiōs amat. 10. Vita nostra nec beāta nec
 longa est.

XLIV. LESSON.

123. The Demonstrative Pronouns indicate the position of an object relatively to the speaker: *hic, this* (near me); *iste, that* (near you); *ille, that* (yonder).

FIRST PERSON.

M.			F.			N.		
SING. N.	hīc, <i>this</i> ,	haec, hęc,	PL. N.	hī, <i>these</i> ,	hae, haec,			
G.	hūjus,		G.	hōrum, hārum, hōrum,				
D.	huīc,		D.	hīs,				
Acc.	hunc, hanc, hęc,		Acc.	hōs, hās, haec,				
Abl.	hęc, hęc, hęc.		Abl.	hīs.				

SECOND PERSON.

SING. N.	iste, <i>that</i> ,	ista, istud,	PL. N.	istī, <i>those</i> ,	istae, ista,			
G.	istius,		G.	istōrum, istārum, istō-				
D.	istī,		D.	istīs, [rum,				
Acc.	istum, istam, istud,		Acc.	istōs, istās, ista,				
Abl.	istō, istā, istō.		Abl.	istīs.				

THIRD PERSON.

SING. N.	ille, <i>that</i> ,	illa, illud,	PL. N.	illī, <i>those</i> ,	illae, illa,			
G.	illius,		G.	illōrum, illārum, illō-				
D.	illī,		D.	illīs, [rum,				
Acc.	illum, illam, illud,		Abl.	illōs, illās, illa,				
Abl.	illō, illā, illō.		Abl.	illīs.				

REMARK.—Iste, *that* (of yours), often implies contempt.

124. The Pronoun *is* is a weak demonstrative. It is often used (particularly in the oblique cases) as a

Substantive Personal Pronoun of the Third Person. **Idem** is a compound of **is** and **dem**. **Ipsē** is called the *Intensive* Pronoun, as it makes the word to which it is added *emphatic*.

is, he, that.

SING.			PLUR.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. is ,	ea ,	id , <i>he, she, it; that,</i>	N. ii (eī),	eae ,	ea , <i>they, those,</i>
G. ejus ,	<i>of him, his, etc.</i>		G. eōrum ,	eārum ,	eōrum , <i>of them, their,</i>
D. eī ,	<i>to, for him,</i>		D. iis (eīs)	<i>to, for them,</i>	
Acc. eum ,	eam ,	id , <i>him, her, it,</i>	A. eōs ,	eās ,	ea , <i>them,</i>
Abl. eō ,	eā ,	eō , <i>from, with, by</i>	A. iis (eīs),	<i>from, with, by them.</i>	
		<i>him, etc.</i>			

idem, the same.

SING.			PLUR.		
N. idem ,	eadem ,	idem ,	N. eīdem ,	eadem ,	eadem ,
G. ejusdem ,			G. eōrundem ,	eārundem ,	eōrundem ,
D. eīdem ,			D. eīsdem ,		
Acc. eundem ,	eandem ,	idem ,	Acc. eōsdem ,	eāsdem ,	eadem ,
Abl. eōdem ,	eādem ,	eōdem .	Abl. eīsdem .		

ipse, he, self.

SING.			PLUR.		
N. ipse ,	ipsa ,	ipsum ,	N. ipsī ,	ipsae ,	ipsa ,
G. ipsius ,			G. ipsōrum ,	ipsārum ,	ipsōrum ,
D. ipsī ,			D. ipsīs ,		
Acc. ipsum ,	ipsam ,	ipsum ,	Acc. ipsōs ,	ipsās ,	ipsa ,
Abl. ipsō ,	ipsā ,	ipsō .	Abl. ipsīs .		

XLV. LESSON.

125. When *his, her, its, their*, refer to the Subject of the Sentence, they are to be translated by **suus**, *his, her, its, their* (own); when they refer to some other word, they are to be translated by **ejus** (*his, her, its*), and **eōrum** (*their, theirs*):

Servus dominum suum, et ejus filium amat, *The slave loves his (own) master, and his (master's) son.*

Caesar hostēs sequitur, et, tria millia passuum ab eōrum castris, castra sua pōnit, *Cæsar follows the enemy, and places his camp three thousand paces from their camp* (from theirs). § 122.

REMARK.—The Pronouns (except Subs. Pronouns) are used (mainly) as Adjectives.

126. The preposition *cum* is placed *after* Substantive Personal Pronouns: *mēcum*, *with me*; *sēcum*, *with him* (self).

VOCABULARY. 26.

animus, -ī, *soul, feeling.*

auctōritās, -ātis, *f. authority.*

aurum, -ī, *gold.*

Belga, -ae, *a Belgian.*

dē, (Prep. with Abl.) *from, of, concerning.*

nōmen, -inis, *n. name.*

rēspūblica, Gen., reīpūblicae (rēs and pūblica being declined separately), *republic, commonwealth.*

socius, -ī, *friend, ally.*

hiemo, hiemāre, hiemāvī, hiemātum, *winter.*

postulo, postulāre, postulāvī, postulātum, *demand.*

47. EXERCISE.

Parse by the Model.

Hic puer bonus, ille improbus est. 2. Hōc animal similitimum est canī, illud fēlī. 3. Nōmen hūjus orātōris, et illius poētae, clārissimum est. 4. Sapiens sua omnia (see § 54, Rem.) sēcum portābit. 5. Tuus iste frāter piger est. 6. Ista vestra auctōritās maxima erit. 7. Is est vir bonus, quī (*who*) prōdest omnibus, nēminī obest. 8. Ii sunt civēs boni, quī reīpūblicae prōsunt. 9. Eum amāmus, quī nōs ipsōs amat. 10. Virtūtem laudāmus eōrum, quī rempūblicam servāvērunt. 11. Ariovistus Aeduōs fugāvit, et ab iis, atque (*and*) ab eōrum sociis aurum postulāvit. 12. Caesar cum Belgis contendit (*fought*), et in eōrum finibus (*boundaries*) hiemāvit. 13. Rex imperātōrem suum, et ējus filium, ad sē vocāvit, et iis aurum dedit. 14. Hic orātōr sē ipse laudat. Hic orātōr

sē ipsum laudat. 15. Piger sibi ipsi obest. 16. Est animus meus ergā (*toward*) tē idem, ac (*as*) fuit. 17. Filia agricolae pulchra est: eam in agrō vidi (*I saw*). 18. Eadem omnibus nōn prōsunt. 19. Stultus dē sē ipsō praedicat (*boasts*).

XLVI. LESSON.

VOCABULARY. 27.

addictus, -a, -um, <i>devoted</i> .		opīnio, -ōnis, f. <i>opinion</i> .
aeternus, -a, -um, <i>eternal</i> .		praedicāre, <i>tell, boast</i> .

48. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

Use **ipse** to express emphasis.

My father has given me a useful book: I read (**lego**) it with-pleasure (**libenter**). 2. The lazy boy does injury to himself, and to those who love him. 3. I do not approve (**probo**) that opinion (of yours). 4. My opinion is the same that (**quae**) it has always been. 5. *He (not another)* praises himself. 6. He praises *himself (not another)*. 7. *I myself* have lived in this city five years. 8. Balbus has a friend: he is devoted to him. 9. The sick man prepares his medicine for himself. 10. The father loves his son, and his (son's) sons. 11. The mother loves her daughter, and will give her (*daughter's*) children beautiful books. 12. The master loves his son, and his daughters. 13. The wise carry their property (**bona, goods, valuables**) with them.

LXVII. LESSON.

RELATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

127. The Pronoun **qui, who, quae, who, quod, which, that**, is called *Relative*, because it relates, usually, to some preceding word called its *antecedent*.

128. The Interrogative **quis, quae, quid**, *who? what?* is used only in questions.

RELATIVE PRONOUN.		INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.	
SING.		SING.	
N. quī , <i>who</i> ,	quae, quod ,	N. quis , <i>who?</i>	quae, who? quid ,
G. cūjus , <i>whose</i> ,		G. cūjus , <i>whose?</i>	[<i>what?</i>
D. cūi , <i>for, or to whom</i> , etc.,		D. cūi , <i>for, or to whom?</i> etc.,	
Acc. quem , <i>whom</i> , quam, quod ,		Acc. quem , <i>whom?</i>	quam, quid ,
Abl. quō , etc., quā, quō .		Abl. quō , etc.,	quā, quō .
PLUR.		PLUR.	
N. quī , <i>who</i> , quae, quae ,		N. quī , <i>who?</i>	quae, quae ,
G. quōrum, quārum, quōrum ,		G. quōrum, quārum, quō-	
D. quibus ,		G. quibus ,	[<i>rum</i> ,
Acc. quōs, quās, quae ,		Acc. quōs, quās, quae ,	
Abl. quibus .		Abl. quibus .	

129. **Quī**=*et is, and he*. It is therefore called also the *Conjunctive Pronoun*.

130. **Quis** is used mainly as a substantive. When used as an adjective the **-s** is dropped: **Quis cantat**, *Who is singing?* **Quī homo cantat**, *What man is singing?*

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

131. The Indefinite Pronoun, unlike the Demonstrative, points out that to which it refers in an indefinite and obscure manner: **aliquis**, *some one* (I know not who).

They are declined (in the part **quis, quī**) like the pronouns above. For *uterque*, see § 57.

aliquis, aliqua, aliquid, } *somebody, some one, any one.*
-quis, -qua, -quid, }
quīdam, quaedam, quiddam, *a certain, certain one.*
quispiam, quaequam, quidpiam, *some one, some.*

quisquam, ——, **quidquam**, *any one (at all)*.

quivīs, **quaevis**, **quidvis**, and **quodvis**, *any one you please*.

uterque, **utraque**, **utrumque**, *each of two, either*.

quisque, **quaeque**, **quidque**, and **quodque**, *each one*.

ūnusquisque, **ūnaquaeque**, **ūnumquidque**, and **ūnumquodque**, *each (individually)*.

132. Rule of Syntax.—The Relative agrees with its antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person.

Laudāmus eōs virōs, quī patriam servāvērunt, *We praise those men who have protected their fatherland.*

Amāmus eōs, quōrum virtūtēs nobīs prōsunt, *We love those whose virtues benefit us.*

In the first sentence **virōs** is the antecedent to which the Relative **quī** refers. In the second **eōs** is the antecedent to which **quōrum** refers. Observe that the case of the relative is determined by its use in its own clause.

133. The Genitive, when used to modify a word signifying *part* (of that which the Genitive means), is called the Partitive Genitive.

Ultimus Rōmānōrum, *the last of the Romans*; **ī cīvium,** *those of the citizens.*

XLVIII. LESSON.

VOCABULARY. 28.

cor, **cordis**, n. *heart.*

Germānus, -ī, a *German.*

imperium, -ī, *rule, sway.*

mel, **mellis**, n. *honey.*

nōtus, -a, -um, *known.*

nunquam (Adv.), *never.*

rārus, -a, -um, *rare.*

aut, *or*; **aut—aut**, *either—or.*

et, *and*; **-que**, *and*; **atque**, *and (more).*

The enclitic **-que** is always suffixed to the second of the two words joined by it: **arcus sagittae-que**, *bow and arrows.*

Et is the general connective; **-que** unites things closely connected in sense; **atque** adds something of greater importance.

et—et, *both—and.*

neque, **nec**, *and not*; **nec—nec**, *neither—nor.*

dōno, dōnāre, dōnāvī, dōnātum, *present, give.*
 expecto, expectāre, expectāvī, expectātum, *await, expect.*
 probō, probāre, probāvī, probātum, *test, approve.*

49. EXERCISE.

In parsing give the class to which each Pronoun belongs. See § 57.

Is, qui dē sē ipsō praedicat, stultus est. 2. Civēs amant eum rēgem, cūjus imperium justum est. 3. Amāmus eam, cui nōs ipsī cārī sumus. 4. Quis fuit rex primus Rōmānōrum? 5. Quid dulcius est quam mel? 6. Quod bonum mājus est quam mens sāna in corpore sānō? 7. Cūjus vox suāvior est quam Iusciniae? 8. Trans Rhēnum incolunt (*dwell*) Germānī, quibuscum (*with whom*) Belgae bellum gerunt (*wage war*). 9. Aliquis fābulam mendācem tibi narrāvit. 10. Si quis tibi aliquid dōnāverit, grātus eī esto. 11. Suās quisque rēs amat. 12. Quodvis animal cor habet. 13. Dominus unicūque servōrum et pānem et vīnum dedit. 14. Justitia nunquam cuiquam nocet. 15. Si quisquam, ille sapiens est. 16. Minimē sibi quisque nōtus est. 17. Neutrī vestrum (see § 122, Rem.) quisquam est mē cārior. 18. Alius aliud probat (*one approves one thing, another another*). 19. Alter alterum quaerit (*seeks*). 20. Consul urbēs atque agrōs hostium ferrō ignīque vastāvit (*laid waste*). 21. Rex laudat fortissimōs militum. 22. Optimum quidque rārissimum. 23. Quis nostrum et hastam et sagittās habet?

XLIX. LESSON.

50. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

You did (*fecisti*) this with somebody's help. 2. I fear (*timeo*) something. 4. Some one has wounded

one of the consuls. 4. The messengers, whose arrival we had expected, have come (*vēnērunt*). 5. On the same day a certain man came to me. 6. Each loves himself. 7. He who praises himself is his own enemy (*sibi inimicus*). 8. Every animal that has blood (*sanguis, -inis*) has a heart. 9. Which of you has lost this book? I lost (*āmisī*) it. 10. Who will give each of us bread? 11. Which mountain is highest? 12. (To) what animal is man most like? 13. The teacher gives books to the most diligent (of the) boys. 14. With whom do you live (*vīvitis*)? 15. Those who boast about themselves, and their children, and their virtues, are silly. 16. Neither you nor I sing songs for these who reproach us.

L. LESSON.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

134. Synopsis of the Model Verb. See § 87.

The General stem of the verb *monēre* is *mon-*, the Perfect stem is *monu-*, the Supine stem is *monit-*.

On General Stem.		On Perfect Stem.	On Supine Stem.	
ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.	ACTIVE.	ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.
<i>moneo,</i>	<i>moneor,</i>	<i>monuī,</i>	<i>monitūrum esse,</i>	<i>monitus sum.</i>
<i>monēbam,</i>	<i>monēbar,</i>	<i>monueram,</i>	<i>monitūrus</i>	<i>monitus eram.</i>
<i>monebo,</i>	<i>monēbor,</i>	<i>monuero,</i>	<i>monitum.</i>	<i>monitus ero.</i>
<i>moneam,</i>	<i>monear,</i>	<i>monuerim,</i>	<i>monitū,</i>	<i>monitus sim.</i>
<i>monērem,</i>	<i>monērer,</i>	<i>monuissem,</i>		<i>monitus essem.</i>
<i>monē,</i>	<i>monēre,</i>	<i>monuisse.</i>		<i>monitum esse.</i>
<i>monēre,</i>	<i>monērī,</i>			<i>monitum iri.</i>
<i>monens,</i>	<i>monendus.</i>			<i>monitus.</i>
<i>monendū.</i>				

EXERCISE.

Write out synopses of the following verbs :

habēre, have ; tenēre, hold ; timēre, fear ; vidēre, see.

Examine the Vocabulary for their Principal Parts.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

135. MODEL VERB—*moneo, I advise, warn.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
mōn-eō,	mōn-ērē,	mōn-uī,	mōn-ītūm.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT, <i>advise.</i>	PRES.-PERF., <i>have advised, (AORIST) advised.</i>
SING. mōn-eō,	mōnu-ī,
mōn-ēs,	mōnu-istī,
mōn-ēt,	mōnu-īt,
PLUR. mōn-ēmūs,	mōnu-īmūs,
mōn-ētīs,	mōnu-istīs,
mōn-ent.	mōnu-ērunt, or -ērē.
PAST, <i>was advising.</i>	PAST-PERFECT, <i>had advised.</i>
SING. mōn-ēbām,	mōnu-ērām,
mōn-ēbās,	mōnu-ērās,
mōn-ēbāt,	mōnu-ērāt,
PLUR. mōn-ēbāmūs,	mōnu-ērāmūs,
mōn-ēbātīs,	mōnu-ērātīs,
mōn-ēbant.	mōnu-ērant.
FUTURE, <i>shall advise.</i>	FUT.-PERF., <i>shall have advised.</i>
SING. mōn-ēbō,	mōnu-ērō,
mōn-ēbīs,	mōnu-ērīs,
mōn-ēbīt,	mōnu-ērīt,
PLUR. mōn-ēbimūs,	mōnu-ērīmūs,
mōn-ēbītīs,	mōnu-ērītīs,
mōn-ēbunt.	mōnu-ērint.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT, *advise, may advise.* PRES.-PERF., *may have advised.*SING. mŏn-eām,
mŏn-eās,
mŏn-eāt,mŏnu-ērīm,
mŏnu-ērīs,
mŏnu-ērīt,PLUR. mŏn-eāmūs,
mŏn-eātīs,
mŏn-eant.mŏnu-ērīmūs,
mŏnu-ērītīs,
mŏnu-ērint.PAST, *were advising, might advise.* PAST-PERFECT, *had advised, might have advised.*SING. mŏn-ērēm,
mŏn-ērēs,
mŏn-ērēt,mŏnu-issēm,
mŏnu-issēs,
mŏnu-issēt,PLUR. mŏn-ērēmūs,
mŏn-ērētīs,
mŏn-ērent.mŏnu-issēmūs,
mŏnu-issētīs,
mŏnu-issent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

FUTURE.

SING. 1. —.
2. mŏn-ē, *advise thou.*
3. —.1. —.
2. mŏn-ētō, *thou shalt advise,*
3. mŏn-ētō, *he shall advise.*PLUR. 1. —,
2. mŏn-ētē, *advise ye.*
3. —.1. —,
2. mŏn-ētōtē, *ye shall advise,*
3. mŏn-entō, *they shall advise.*

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. mŏn-ērē, *to advise.*PERF. mŏnu-issē, *to have advised.*FUT. mŏnīt-ūrūm essē, *to be going to advise, about to advise.*PRES. mŏn-ens, *advising.*FUT. mŏnīt-ūrūs, *going to advise, about to advise.*

GERUND.

SUPINE.

G. mǎn-endī, *of advising*,
 D. mǎn-endō, *for advising*,
 Acc. mǎn-endŭm, *advising*,
 Abl. mǎn-endō, *by advising*.

Acc. mǎnīt-ŭm, *to advise*,
 Abl. mǎnītŭ, *to advise, be advised.*

SECOND CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

136.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
mǎn-eǎr,	mǎn-ĕrī,	mǎnīt-ŭs sŭm.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT, *am advised*. PRES.-PERF, *have been, (AORIST) was advised*.

SING.	mǎn-eǎr,	mǎnīt-ŭs sŭm,
	mǎn-ĕrīs, <i>or -rĕ,</i>	mǎnīt-ŭs ĕs,
	mǎn-ĕtŭr,	mǎnīt-ŭs est,

PLUR.	mǎn-ĕmŭr,	mǎnīt-ī sŭmŭs,
	mǎn-ĕmīnī,	mǎnīt-ī estīs,
	mǎn-ĕntŭr.	mǎnīt-ī sunt.

PAST, *was advised*.

PAST-PERFECT, *had been advised*.

SING.	mǎn-ĕbǎr,	mǎnīt-ŭs ĕrām,
	mǎn-ĕbārīs, <i>or -rĕ,</i>	mǎnīt-ŭs ĕrās,
	mǎn-ĕbātŭr,	mǎnīt-ŭs erāt,

PLUR.	mǎn-ĕbāmŭr,	mǎnīt-ī ĕrāmus,
	mǎn-ĕbāmīnī,	mǎnīt-ī ĕrātīs,
	mǎn-ĕbantŭr.	mǎnīt-ī ĕrant.

FUTURE, *shall be advised.*FUT.-PERF., *shall have been advised.*SING. mŏn-ēbŏr,
mŏn-ēbĕrĭs, or -rĕ,
mŏn-ēbitŭr,mŏnit-ŭs ĕrĕ,
mŏnit-ŭs ĕrĭs,
mŏnit-ŭs ĕrit,PLUR. mŏn-ēbĭmŭr,
mŏn-ēbĭmĭnĭ,
mŏn-ēbuntŭr.mŏnit-ĭ ĕrimŭs,
mŏnit-ĭ ĕritĭs,
mŏnit-ĭ ĕrunt.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT, *be, may be advised.*PRĒS.-PERF., *have, may have, been advised.*SING. mŏn-eār,
mŏn-eārĭs, or -rĕ,
mŏn-eātŭr,mŏnit-ŭs sĭm,
mŏnit-ŭs sĭs,
mŏnit-ŭs sĭt,PLUR. mŏn-eāmŭr,
mŏn-eāmĭnĭ,
mŏn-eantŭr.mŏnit-ĭ sĭmŭs,
mŏnit-ĭ sĭtĭs,
mŏnit-ĭ sint.PAST, *were, might be, advised.*PAST-PERFECT, *had, might have, been advised.*SING. mŏn-ĕrĕr,
mŏn-ĕrĕrĭs, or -rĕ,
mŏn-ĕrĕtŭr,mŏnit-ŭs ĕssĕm,
mŏnit-ŭs ĕssĕs,
mŏnit-ŭs ĕssĕt,PLUR. mŏn-ĕrĕmŭr,
mŏn-ĕrĕmĭnĭ,
mŏn-ĕrentŭr.mŏnit-ĭ ĕssĕmŭs,
mŏnit-ĭ ĕssĕtĭs,
mŏnit-ĭ ĕssĕnt.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

FUTURE.

SING. 1. —,
2. mŏn-ĕrĕ, *be thou advised.*1. —.
2. mŏn-ĕtŏr, *thou shalt be advised.*

3. —,

3. mŏn-ĕtŏr, *he shall be advised.*PLUR. 1. —,
2. mŏn-ĕmĭnĭ, *be ye advised,*

1. —,

3. —,

2. —,
3. mŏn-ĕntŏr, *they shall be advised.*

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. mōn-ērī, to be advised.

PERF. mōnīt-ūm essē, to have been advised. | PERF. mōnīt-ūs, having been advised.

FUT. mōnīt-ūm irī, to be going to be advised. | FUT. mōn-endūs, to be advised.

LI. LESSON.

137. The Infinitive* is a neuter noun having the Nominative and Accusative cases only :

USED AS SUBJECT : **Errāre** humānum est, *To err is human.*

USED AS OBJECT : **Volo** tēcum manēre, *I wish to remain with you.*

138. Rule of Syntax.—Verbs meaning to *ask, demand, and teach*, in the Active Voice take two Accusatives ; in the Passive, one :

Consul Catōnem sententiam interrogāvit, *The consul asked Cato his opinion.*

Cato interrogātus est sententiam, *Cato was asked his opinion.*

139. Observe that some verbs in the following vocabulary do not add **-u** and **-t** to form the Perfect and Supine Stems, but repeat the first two letters for the Perfect, and take **-s** in the Supine (§ 88, foot-note) :

1. **mordeo**, **mordēre**, **momordī**, **morsum**, *bite.*

Others form the Perfect Stem with the tense-sign **-s** :

2. **maneo**, **manēre**, **mansī**, **mansum**, *remain.*

Others only lengthen the stem-vowel :

3. **video**, **vidēre**, **vīdi**, **vīsum**, *see.*

* The " Subject " of the Infinitive is put in the Accusative :

1. **Nom. with Indicative** :—**Fēmina** est aegra, *The woman is sick.*

2. **Acc. with Infinitive** :—**Mēdicus** putat, **fēminam** esse aegram, *The physician thinks (that) the woman is sick.* § 178.

VOCABULARY. 29.

Carthāgo, -inis, f. <i>Carthage.</i>		Latinus, -a, -um, <i>Latin</i>
Eurīpidēs, -is, m. <i>Euripides.</i>		lingua, -ae, <i>tongue, language.</i>
hiberna, -ōrum, <i>winter-quarters.</i>		Scipio, -ōnis, m. <i>Scipio.</i>
jūcundus, -a, -um, <i>pleasant.</i>		uterque, utriusque, <i>both, each.</i>
tondeo, tondēre, totondī,	tonsum,	<i>shear, shave.</i>
augeo, augēre, aux (=g-s) ī,	auctum,	<i>increase.</i>
moveo, movēre, mōvī,	mōtum,	<i>move.</i>
dēleo, dēlēre, dēlēvī,	dēlētum,	<i>destroy.</i>
fleo, flēre, flēvī,	flētum,	<i>lament, weep.</i>
compleo, complēre, complēvī,	complētum,	<i>fill.</i>

The following are regular (like monēre) in Perfect and Supine :

dēbere, <i>owe, ought.</i>	habēre, <i>have.</i>	tacēre, <i>be silent.</i>
docēre, <i>teach.</i>	pārēre, <i>obey.</i>	tenēre, <i>hold.</i>
displicēre, <i>displease.</i>	placēre, <i>please.</i>	valēre, <i>be, fare well.</i>

Placēre, displicēre, and pārēre take only the Indirect Object.

51. EXERCISE.

Explain the formation of Perfect Tenses. See § 88, 2; 96, 2.

Consul in hiberniis totam hiemem mansit. 2. Parat castra movēre. 3. Jūcundum est sōlem vidēre. 4. Postero diē Caesar castra mōvit. 5. Servi ovēs totonderant. 6. Canis fūrem momordit. 7. Puer improbus ā cane morsus fuit. 8. Servus lupum auribus tenēbat. 9. Flābat uterque dē suō suppliciō (*punishment*). 10. Civēs magistrātibus pārentō! 11. Jam (*now, already*) haec omnia vidī: valē. 12. Utile est vērōs amīcōs habēre. 13. Sōl omnia suā lūce complēverit. 14. Nē (*not*) flētō, mulier! 15. Carthāgo ā Scipiōne dēlēta est. 16. Rōmulus et Numa civitātem auxērunt, ille bellō, hic pāce. 17. Puerī ā magistrō linguam Latinam doctī sunt. 18. Eurīpidēs solēbat (*was wont*) componere (*to compose*) fābulās, ut

populum sapientiam doceret, nōn ut ā populō doceretur.
 19. Stultus putat sē esse sapientem.

52. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

(It) is difficult to move this burden. 2. (It) pleases me to obey my parents. 3. Boys ought to obey their teachers. 4. It displeases the soldier to see his companion weeping (Pres. Part.). 5. Who will teach us Latin? 6. Pupils ought to be silent. 7. Romulus increased the number of citizens. 8. The women wept the whole night. 9. Next day they destroyed the dog which had bitten their children. 10. The man whom we saw, (and) who remained all night in the forest, was bitten by a wolf. 11. The wolf devoured the sheep which the man had sheared, but was destroyed by means of poison next day. 12. I am warned (advised). 13. You have all obeyed the laws. 14. Farewell! (Imp. of *valere*.)

LII. LESSON.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

140. Synopsis of the Model Verb. See § 87.

The General Stem of the verb *regere* is *reg-*, the Perfect Stem is *rex-*(= *reg-s-*), the Supine Stem is *rect-*.

On General Stem.		On Perfect Stem.	On Supine Stem.	
ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.	ACTIVE.	ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.
<i>rego,</i>	<i>regor,</i>	<i>rexī,</i>	<i>rectūrum,</i> esse,	<i>rectus sum,</i>
<i>regēbam,</i>	<i>regēbar,</i>	<i>rexeram,</i>	<i>rectūrus,</i>	<i>rectus eram,</i>
<i>regam,</i>	<i>regar,</i>	<i>rexero,</i>	<i>rectum,</i>	<i>rectus ero,</i>
<i>regam,</i>	<i>regar,</i>	<i>rexerim,</i>	<i>rectū,</i>	<i>rectus sim,</i>
<i>regērem,</i>	<i>regērer,</i>	<i>rexissem,</i>		<i>rectus essem,</i>
<i>regē,</i>	<i>regere,</i>	<i>rexisse.</i>		<i>rectum esse,</i>
<i>regere,</i>	<i>regī.</i>			<i>rectum irī,</i>
<i>regens,</i>	<i>regendus.</i>			<i>rectus.</i>
<i>regendū,</i>				

EXERCISE.

Write out synopses of these verbs :

scribere, *write* ; dicere, *say* ; legere, *read*. (See Vocab., and § 159, Rem.)

THIRD CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

141. MODEL VERB—*rego, I rule.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
rĕg-ō,	rĕg-ĕrĕ,	rex-ī,	rect-um.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT, <i>rule.</i>		PRES.-PERF, <i>have ruled, (AORIST) ruled.</i>	
SING.	rĕg-ō, rĕg-īs, rĕg-īt,		rex-ī, rex-istī, rex-īt,
PLUR.	rĕg-īmŭs, rĕg-itīs, rĕg-unt.		rex-īmŭs, rex-istīs, rex-ērunt, or -ĕrĕ.
PAST, <i>was ruling.</i>		PAST-PERFECT, <i>had ruled.</i>	
SING.	rĕg-ĕbām, rĕg-ĕbās, rĕg-ĕbāt,		rex-ĕrām, rex-ĕrās, rex-ĕrāt,
PLUR.	rĕg-ĕbāmŭs, rĕg-ĕbātīs, rĕg-ĕbant.		rex-ĕrāmŭs, rex-ĕrātīs, rex-ĕrant.
FUTURE, <i>shall rule.</i>		FUTURE-PERFECT, <i>shall have ruled.</i>	
SING.	rĕg-ām, rĕg-ēs, rĕg-ēt,		rex-ĕrō, rex-ĕrīs, rex-ĕrīt,
PLUR.	rĕg-ēmŭs, rĕg-ētīs, rĕg-ent.		rex-ĕrīmŭs, rex-ĕrītīs, rex-ĕrint.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT, *rule, may rule.* PRES.-PERFECT, *may have ruled.*

SING.	rěg-am, rěg-ās, rěg-āt,	rex-ěřim, rex-ěřis, rex-ěřit,
PLUR.	rěg-āmūs, rěg-ātis, rěg-ant.	rex-ěřimūs, rex-ěřitis, rex-ěrint.

PAST, *were ruling, might rule.* PAST-PERFECT, *had ruled, might have ruled.*

SING.	rěg-ěřěm, rěg-ěřēs, rěg-ěřet,	rex-issěm, rex-issēs, rex-issět,
PLUR.	rěg-ěřēmūs, rěg-ěřētis, rěg-ěrent.	rex-issēmūs, rex-issētis, rex-issent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

FUTURE.

SING.	1. —, 2. rěg-ě, <i>rule thou,</i> 3. —,	1. —, 2. rěg-itě, <i>thou shalt rule.</i> 3. rěg-itě, <i>he shall rule.</i>
PLUR.	1. —, 2. rěg-itě, <i>rule ye,</i> 3. —.	1. —, 2. rěg-itětě, <i>ye shall rule,</i> 3. rěg-untě, <i>they shall rule.</i>

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. rěg-ěřě, *to rule.*
 PERF. rex-issě, *to have ruled.*
 FUT. rect-ūrūm essě, *to be going to rule, about to rule.*

PRES. rěg-ens, *ruling.*
 FUT. rect-ūrūs, *going to rule, about to rule.*

GERUND.

G. rĕg-endī, *of ruling.*
 D. rĕg-endō, *for ruling,*
 Acc. rĕg-endūm, *ruling,*
 Abl. rĕg-endō, *by ruling.*

SUPINE.

Acc. rect-ūm, *to rule.*
 Abl. rect-ū, *to rule, be ruled.*

THIRD CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

142.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
rĕg-ōr,	rĕg-i,	rect-ūs sūm,

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT, *am ruled.* PRES.-PERF., *have been, (AORIST) was, ruled.*

SING.	rĕg-ōr,	rect-ūs sūm,
	rĕg-ērīs,	rect-ūs ēs,
	rĕg-ītūr,	rect-ūs est,
PLUR.	rĕg-īmūr,	rect-ī sūmūs,
	rĕg-īmīnī,	rect-ī estīs,
	rĕg-untūr.	rect-ī sunt.

PAST, *was ruled.*

PAST-PERFECT, *had been ruled.*

SING.	rĕg-ēbār,	rect-ūs ěrām,
	rĕg-ēbārīs, or -rĕ,	rect-ūs ěrās,
	rĕg-ēbātūr,	rect-ūs ěrāt,
PLUR.	rĕg-ēbāmūr,	rect-ī ěrāmūs,
	rĕg-ēbāmīnī,	rect-ī ěrātīs,
	rĕg-ēbantūr.	rect-ī ěrant.

FUTURE, *shall be ruled.* FUTURE-PERF., *shall have been ruled.*

SING.	rĕg-ār,	rect-ūs ěrō,
	rĕg-ērīs, or -rĕ,	rect-ūs ěrīs,
	rĕg-ētūr,	rect-ūs ěrīt,
PLUR.	rĕg-ēmūr,	rect-ī ěrīmūs,
	rĕg-ēmīnī,	rect-ī ěrītīs,
	rĕg-entūr.	rect-ī ěrunt.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT, *be, may be ruled.* PRESENT-PERF., *have, may have been, ruled.*

SING.	rĕg-ār, rĕg-ārīs, or -rĕ, rĕg-ātŭr,	rect-ŭs sĭm, rect-ŭs sīs, rect-ŭs sīt,
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PLUR.	rĕg-āmŭr, rĕg-āmīnī, rĕg-antŭr.	rect-ī sĭmŭs, rect-ī sītīs, rect-ī sint.
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PAST, *were, might be, ruled.* PAST-PERF., *had, might have been, ruled.*

SING.	rĕg-ĕrĕr, rĕg-ĕrĕrīs, or -rĕ, rĕg-ĕrĕtŭr,	rect-ŭs essĕm, rect-ŭs essĕs, rect-ŭs essĕt,
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PLUR.	rĕg-ĕrĕmŭr, rĕg-ĕrĕmīnī, rĕg-ĕrentŭr.	rect-ī essĕmŭs, rect-ī essĕtīs, rect-ī essent.
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IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

FUTURE.

SING.	1. —, 2. rĕg-ĕrĕ, <i>be thou ruled.</i> 3. —,	1. —, 2. rĕg-ītŏr, <i>thou shalt be ruled.</i> 3. rĕg-ītŏr, <i>he shall be ruled.</i>
PLUR.	1. —, 2. rĕg-īmīnī, <i>be ye ruled.</i> 3. —.	1. —. 2. —. 3. rĕg-untŏr, <i>they shall be ruled.</i>

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES.	rĕg-ī, <i>to be ruled.</i>		
PERF.	rect-ŭm essĕ, <i>to have been ruled.</i>	PERF.	rect-ŭs, <i>having been ruled, ruled.</i>
FUT.	rect-ŭm īrī, <i>to be going to be ruled.</i>	FUT.	rĕg-endŭs, <i>to be ruled.</i>

LIII. LESSON.

143. Participles are adjectives formed on a verb-stem, and differ from other adjectives in having a verbal construction:

PRES.* ACT. PART.—*Avis puerum metuens āvolāvit*, *The bird, fearing the boy, flew away.*

PERF. PASS. PART.—*Discipulus doctus aliōs docēbit*, *The pupil, having been taught (when taught), will teach others.*

144. The so-called Ablative Absolute consists of a substantive in the Ablative, modified by a participle. The two combined modify the verb by indicating the *time, condition, cause, or circumstances*. An adjective or substantive may take the place of the participle.

PRES. ACT. PART.—*Tarquiniō regnante, Pŷthagorās in Italiam vēnit*, *Tarquin reigning (while Tarquin was reigning), Pythagoras came into Italy.*

PERF. PASS. PART.—*Rōmānī, Scipiōne duce, ponte factō, flūmen superāvērunt*, *The Romans with Scipio (for) their leader (Scipio being their leader), having constructed a bridge (lit., a bridge having been constructed), passed over the river.*

Observe that *duce* with *Scipiōne* plays the part played by *factō* with *ponte*.

Fēmina, patre necātō, ad urbem vēnit, *The woman, her father having been killed (when, after, because her father was killed), came to the city.*

VOCABULARY. 30.

Amulius, -ī, Amulius.
amicitia, -ae, friendship.
Athēnae, -ārum, Athens.

cōpiae, -ārum, forces.
custōdia, -ae, confinement.
gallus, -ī, a cock.

* The stem of a Present Participle always ends in *-nt-*. The Nom. ends in *-ns*; amans; Gen., amant-is.

Graecia, -ae, *Greece*.
 immortalis, -e, *immortal*.
 lēgātus, -ī, *ambassador*.
 Numitor, -ōris, m. *Numitor*.
 obses, -idis, c. *hostage*.
 pāgina, -ae, *page*.
 pars, partis, f. *part*.

pilum, -ī, *javelin*.
 praeda, -ae, *booty, spoil*.
 propter, (prep. with Acc.) *for*,
on account of.
 sacerdotēs, -ōtis, c. *priestess*,
priest.
 senex, -is, *old, old man*.

VERBS.

Observe that the Present Stem of *noscere* is *nosc-*, whilst the Root is *nō-*. Compare the reduplicated Perfect Stem of *mordere* (§ 139, 1) with that of *poscere*, or *pellere*. For Perfect Stems formed like those of *dixi*, *scripsi*, *misi*, see § 139, 2. For lengthened stem-vowels, as in *lēgi*, *ēgi*, see § 139, 3. See also foot-note § 88, 2, 3.

I.	cano,	canere,	cecini,	cantum, <i>sing.</i>
	disco,	discere,	didici,	—, <i>learn</i> .
	parco,	parcere,	pepercī,	parsum, <i>spare</i> (with Dat.).
	perdo,	perdere,	perdidī,	perditum, <i>destroy, lose</i> .
	pello,	pellere,	pepuli,	pulum, <i>beat, drive, defeat</i> .
	posco,	poscere,	poposci,	—, <i>demand</i> .
	vendo,	vendere,	vendidī,	venditum, <i>sell</i> .
II.	dīco,	dīcere,	dixī,	dictum, <i>say, tell</i> .
	dīligo,	dīligere,	dīlexī,	dīlectum, <i>choose, love</i> .
	dīvido,	dīvidere,	dīvisī,	dīvisum, <i>divide</i> .
	gero,	gerere,	gessi,	gestum, <i>bear, wage</i> (war).
	mitto,	mittere,	misi,	missum, <i>send</i> .
	redūco,	redūcere,	reduxī,	reductum, <i>lead back</i> .
	scribo,	scribere,	scripsi,	scriptum, <i>write</i> .
	vīvo,	vīvere,	vixī,	victum, <i>live</i> .
III.	accipio,	accipere,	accēpī,	acceptum, <i>receive</i> .
	ago,	agere,	ēgī,	actum, <i>lead, do, pass</i> (time).
	exigo,	exigere,	exēgī,	exactum, <i>lead out, drive</i>
	facio,	facere,	fēcī,	factum, <i>make, do</i> . [out.
	interficio,	interficere,	interfēcī,	interfectum, <i>kill, slay</i> .
	lego,	legere,	lēgī,	lectum, <i>read</i> .
	rejicio,	rejicere,	rejēcī,	rejectum, <i>throw 'away</i> . [over.
	trājicio,	trājicere,	trājēcī,	trājectum, <i>throw, carry</i>

vinco,	vincere,	vīcī,	victum, <i>conquer.</i>
IV. agnosco,	agnoscere,	agnōvī,	agnitum, <i>recognize.</i>
cognosco,	cognoscere,	cognōvī,	cognitum, <i>know, find out.</i>
expeto,	expetere,	expetivī,	expetitum, <i>seek.</i>
nosco,	noscere,	nōvī,	nōtum, <i>know.</i>
restituo,	restituere,	restitūī,	restitūtum, <i>restore.</i>
dēfendo,	dēfendere,	dēfendī,	dēfensum, <i>defend.</i>

53. EXERCISE.

Explain the formation of each stem.

Laudat senex tempus actum, sē puerō. 2. Nosce tē ipsum. 3. Vēnī (*I came*) Athēnās, neque mē quisquam ibī agnōvit. 4. Amuliō interfectō, regnum Numitōri ā Rōmulō restitūtum est. 5. Scipio, factus imperātor, hostem vīcit. 6. Ab hoste victō sacerdotēs in custōdiam dantur. 7. Quid agit (*how is*) uxor tua? Immortālis est: vivit, victūraque est. 8. Rēgibus exactis, consulēs dilectī sunt. 9. Amicitia est propter sēsē expetenda. 10. Cognitō Caesaris adventū, Ariovistus lēgātōs ad eum mittit. 11. Multis vulneribus datis et acceptis, Ariovistus suās cōpiās in castra reduxit. 12. Consul obsidēs Rōmam mīsit. 13. Mulieribus nōn pepercit. 14. Pācem tē poposcimus. 15. Consulū alter exercitum perdidit, alter vendidit. 16. Librum legimus; vōs eum lēgistis. 17. Magnō exercitū in Graeciam trājectō, Rōmānī ibī bellum gessērunt. 18. Ante (*before*) lūcem galli canunt. 19. Miles domum dēfendit. 20. Puer nōmen suum in primā pāginā librī sui scribet. 21. Leo prae-dam in partēs trēs divisit. 22. Exercitū pulsō, Xerxēs in Asiam festināvit. 23. Milites, rejectis pīlis, sē gladiis dēfendērunt. 24. Omne animal sē ipsum diligit. 25. Caesar dīcit sē vēnisse, vidisse, vīcisse.

54. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

The king rules, has ruled, will rule, his kingdom well. 2. If the kingdom has been well ruled (Abl. Abs.), the citizens will be prosperous. 3. The enemy having been conquered, the general hastened to Rome. 4. The Gauls killed all the soldiers who had defended themselves so bravely. 5. The Romans waged war with the Gauls (for) many years. 6. The booty having been divided into five parts, the chief led his soldiers back into their winter-quarters. 7. When this was known (Abl. Abs.), the consul sent his lieutenant into the enemy's territory (*ager*). 8. The enemy having been defeated, the consul spared neither citizen nor soldier, killing all, or selling all the inhabitants whom he saw. 9. When Cæsar was their leader (Abl. Abs.), the soldiers always conquered their enemy. 10. While we teach, we learn. 11. The poet sang many songs. 12. The shepherd will drive his sheep to the mountains, and his sons will do the same. 13. You think you are wise.

LIV. LESSON.

145. In some verbs of the Third Conjugation the Present Stem is made to differ from the General Stem by the addition of *-i-* in certain parts,

MODEL VERB, *capio*, *I take*.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

ACTIVE VOICE.

capio, *capere*, *cēpi*, *captum*.

PASSIVE VOICE.

capior, *capī*, *captus sum*.

Only the parts formed on the Present Stem are given.

INDIC., PRES.—Sing. *capio*, *I take*,
capis,

capior, *I am taken*.
caperis,

	capit,	capitur.
	Plur. capimus,	capimur,
	capitis,	capimini,
	capiunt.	capiuntur.
	PAST.—capiēbam, etc.	capiēbar, etc.
	FUT.—capiam, etc.	capiar, etc.
SUBJUNCTIVE	PRES.—capiam, etc.	capiar, etc.
	PAST.—caperem, etc.	caperer, etc.
IMPERATIVE.	PRES.—cape, etc.	capere, etc.
INFINITIVE.	PRES.—capere.	capī.
PARTICIPLE.	PRES.—capiens.	FUT.—capiendus.
GERUND.	capīendi.	

146. When the word that denotes the Place Where, or Wherefrom, is the name of a town, or small island, it is put in the Ablative—without a preposition : **Carthāgine**, *at, or from, Carthage* ; **Athēnis**, *at, or from, Athens*.

147. But names of the First and Second Declensions, Singular, when used to denote the Place Where, take a form of the Ablative which is the same as that of the Genitive Singular ; **Rōmae**, *at Rome* ; **Corinthī**, *at Corinth*.

VOCABULARY.

Athēnae , -ārum, <i>Athens</i> .	Ephesus , -ī, <i>Ephesus</i> .
Carthāgo , -inīs, <i>Carthage</i> .	Italia , -ae, <i>Italy</i> .
Corinthus , -ī, <i>Corinth</i> .	Rōma , -ae, <i>Rome</i> .
Crēta , -ae, <i>Crete</i> .	Saguntum , -ī, <i>Saguntum</i> .
Cūmae , -ārum, <i>Cumae</i> .	Tarentum , -ī, <i>Tarentum</i> .
Delphī , -ōrum, <i>Delphi</i> .	Trōja , -ae, <i>Troy</i> .

55. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

See § 120, Remark.

This man has lived at Delphi, at Ephesus, at Cumae, at Tarentum, at Carthage, and in Crete. 2. He

fled from Delphi to Cumae, from Cumae to Tarentum, from Tarentum to Carthage, (and) finally to Saguntum. Ænēas came from Troy to (**ad**) Italy. 3. The consul hastened from Ephesus to Crete, from Crete to Athens, from Athens to Rome. 4. In Italy he lived many years. 5. From Italy he went (**ivit**) to Saguntum. 6. He died (**mortuus est**) at Troy.

LV. LESSON.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Synopsis of the Model Verb. See § 87.

148. The General Stem of the verb **audire** is **aud-**, the Perfect Stem is **audiv-**, the Supine Stem is **audit-**.

On General Stem.		On Perfect Stem.	On Supine Stem.	
ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.	ACTIVE.	ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.
audio,	audiōr,	audivī,	auditūrum esse,	auditus sum,
audiēbam,	audiēbar,	audiveram,	auditūrus,	auditus eram,
audiam,	audiar,	audivero,	auditum,	auditus ero,
audiam,	audiar,	audiverim,	auditū,	auditus sim,
audīrem,	audīrer,	audivissem,		auditus essem,
audī,	audīre,	audivisse.		auditum esse,
audiens,	audīrī,			auditum iri,
audīre,	audiendus.			auditus.
audiendī,				

EXERCISE.

Write out synopses of **pūnīre**, *punish*; **dormīre**, *sleep*; **venīre**, *come*. See vocabulary.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

149. MODEL VERB.—**Audio**, *I hear*.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.
aud-iō,	aud-irē,	aud-ivī,	aud-itūm.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	PRESENT, <i>hear.</i>	PRES.-PERF., <i>have heard, (AORIST) heard.</i>
SING.	aud-iō, aud-īs, aud-īt,	audīv-ī, audīv-istī, audīv-īt,
PLUR.	aud-īmūs, aud-ītīs, aud-iunt.	audīv-īmūs, audīv-istīs, audīv-ērunt, or -ērē.
	PAST, <i>was hearing.</i>	PAST-PERF., <i>had heard.</i>
SING.	aud-iēbām, aud-iēbās, aud-iēbāt,	audīv-ērām, audīv-ērās, audīv-erāt,
PLUR.	aud-iēbāmūs, aud-iēbātīs, aud-iēbant.	audīv-ērāmūs, audīv-ērātīs, audīv-ērant.
	FUTURE, <i>shall hear.</i>	FUTURE-PERF., <i>shall have heard.</i>
SING.	aud-iām, aud-iēs, aud-iēt,	audīv-ērō, audīv-ērīs, audīv-ērīt,
PLUR.	aud-iēmūs, aud-iētīs, aud-ient.	audīv-ērīmūs, audīv-ērītīs, audīv-erint.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

	PRESENT, <i>hear, may hear.</i>	PRES.-PERF., <i>have, may have, heard.</i>
SING.	aud-iām, aud-iās, aud-iāt,	audīv-ērīm, audīv-ērīs, audīv-erīt,
PLUR.	aud-iāmūs, aud-iātīs, aud-iant.	audīv-ērīmūs, audīv-erītīs, audīv-erint.

PAST, *were hearing, might hear.* PAST-PERF., *had heard, might have heard.*

SING.	aud-irēm, aud-irēs, aud-irēt,	audīv-issēm, audīv-issēs, audīv-issēt,
PLUR.	aud-irēmūs, aud-irētīs, aud-irent.	audīv-issēmūs, audīv-issētīs, udīv-issent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

SING.	1. —, 2. aud-ī, <i>hear thou.</i> 3. —,
PLUR.	1. —, 2. aud-itě, <i>hear ye.</i> 3. —.

FUTURE.

1. —, 2. aud-itō, <i>thou shalt hear,</i> 3. aud-itō, <i>he shall hear, -</i>
1. —, 2. aud-itōtě, <i>ye shall hear,</i> 3. aud-iuntō, <i>they shall hear.</i>

INFINITIVE.

PRES. aud-irě, <i>to hear.</i>
PERF. audīv-issě, <i>to have heard.</i>
FUT. audit-ūrūm essě, <i>to be going to hear, about to hear.</i>

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. aud-iens, <i>hearing.</i>
FUT. audit-ūrūs, <i>going to hear, about to hear.</i>

GERUND.

G. aud-iendī, <i>of hearing.</i>
D. aud-iendō, <i>for hearing.</i>
Acc. aud-iendūm, <i>hearing.</i>
Abl. aud-iendō, <i>by hearing.</i>

SUPINE.

Acc. audit-ūm, <i>to hear.</i>
Abl. audit-ī, <i>to hear, be heard.</i>

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

PASSIVE VOICE.

150. Audior, *I am heard.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.
aud-iōr,	aud-irī,	audit-ūs sum.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT, <i>am heard.</i>		PRES.-PERF., <i>have been, (AORIST) was heard.</i>	
SING.	aud-iōr, aud-irīs, aud-itūr,		audit-ūs sūm, audit-ūs ēs, audit-ūs est,
PLUR.	aud-imūr, aud-imīnī, aud-iuntūr.		audit-i sūmūs, audit-i estīs, audit-i sunt.
PAST, <i>was heard.</i>		PAST-PERFECT, <i>had been heard.</i>	
SING.	aud-iēbār, aud-iēbārīs, or -rē, aud-iēbātūr,		audit-ūs ērām, audit-ūs ērās, audit-ūs ērāt,
PLUR.	aud-iēbāmūr, aud-iēbāmīnī, aud-iēbantūr.		audit-i ērāmūs, audit-i ērātīs, audit-i ērant.
FUTURE, <i>shall be heard.</i>		FUT.-PERF., <i>shall have been heard.</i>	
SING.	aud-iār, aud-iērīs, or -rē, aud-iētūr,		audit-ūs ērō, audit-ūs ērīs, audit-ūs ērit,
PLUR.	aud-iēmūr, aud-iēmīnī, aud-ientūr.		audit-i ērimūs, audit-i ēritīs, audit-i ērunt.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT, <i>be, may be, heard.</i>		PRES.-PERF., <i>have, may have, been heard.</i>	
SING.	aud-iār, aud-iārīs, or -rē, aud-iātūr,		audit-ūs sīm, audit-ūs sīs, audit-ūs sīt,
PLUR.	aud-iāmūr, aud-iāmīnī, aud-iantūr.		audit-i simūs, audit-i sitīs, audit-i sint.

PAST, *were, might be, heard.* PAST-PERF., *had, might have, been heard.*

SING.	aud-irēr, aud-irērīs, or -rē, aud-irētūr,	audit-ūs essēm, audit-ūs essēs, audit-ūs essēt,
PLUR.	aud-irēmūr, aud-irēmīnī, aud-irentūr.	audit-ī essēmūs, audit-ī essētīs, audit-ī essent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

FUTURE.

SING.	1. —, /	1. —,
	2. aud-irē, <i>be thou heard,</i>	2. aud-itōr, <i>thou shalt be heard.</i>
	3. —,	3. aud-itōr, <i>he shall be heard.</i>
PLUR.	1. —,	1. —,
	2. aud-īmīnī, <i>be ye heard.</i>	2. —,
	3. —.	3. aud-iuntōr, <i>they shall be heard.</i>

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. aud-iri, <i>to be heard.</i>		
PERF. audit-ūm essē, <i>to have been heard.</i>		PERF. audit-ūs, <i>having been heard, heard.</i>
FUT. audit-ūm iri, <i>to be going to be heard.</i>		FUT. aud-iendūs, <i>to be heard.</i>

VOCABULARY. 31.

salūs, -ūtis, f. <i>welfare, safety.</i>	sensus, -ūs, <i>sense, feeling.</i>
hērēditās, -ātis, f. <i>inheritance.</i>	Jūpiter, G., Jovis, D., Jovī,
jūs, jūris, n. <i>right, law.</i>	Ac, Jovem, Voc., Jūpi-
mortuus, -a, -um, <i>dead.</i>	ter, A., Jove, m. <i>Jupiter.</i>
Sāturnus, -ī, <i>Saturn.</i>	

capio,	capere,	cēpī,	captum, <i>take, catch.</i>
cupio,	cupere,	cupīvī,	cupītum, <i>desire.</i>
ēripio,	ēripere,	ēripūī,	ēreptum, <i>take away.</i>
incipio,	incipere,	incēpī,	inceptum, <i>begin.</i>
olfacio,	olfacere,	olfēcī,	olfactum, <i>smell.</i>

percipio,	percipere,	percēpī,	perceptum,	<i>perceive.</i>
dormio,	dormīre,	dormīvī,	dormitum,	<i>sleep.</i>
invenio,	invenīre,	invēnī,	inventum,	<i>invent, contrive.</i>
mūnio,	mūnīre,	mūnivī,	mūnitum,	<i>fortify.</i>
obēdio,	obēdīre,	obēdivī,	obēditum,	<i>obey</i> (with Dat.).
pervenio,	pervenīre,	pervēnī,	perventum,	<i>come to, reach.</i>
pūnio,	pūnīre,	pūnivī,	pūnitum,	<i>punish.</i>
servio,	servīre,	servīvī,	servitum,	<i>serve</i> (with Dat.).
venio,	venīre,	vēnī,	ventum,	<i>come.</i>
vincio,	vincīre,	vinxī,	vincitum,	<i>bind.</i>
gusto,	gustāre,	gustāvī,	gustatum,	<i>taste.</i>
tango,	tangere,	tetigī,	tactum,	<i>touch.</i>

56. EXERCISE.

Parse fully, pointing out the peculiarities of verbs.

Quod nōn dedit fortūna, nōn eripiet. 2. Quae rēs sensibus percipiuntur, eās gustāmus, vidēmus, tangimus, olfacimus, audīmus. 3. Quid cupiunt? Paucī veniunt ad senectūtem. 4. Obeditōte, civēs, lēgibus. 5. Hērēditās est pecūnia, quae, morte alicūjus, ad quempiam pervēnit jūre. 6. Jūpiter Sātūrnūm, patrem, vinxit. 7. Ā Rōmānīs castra semper mūniēbantur. 8. Ad salūtem civium lēgēs inventae sunt. 9. Dormientēs mortuīs similēs sunt. 10. Fūrēs pūnientur Rōmae. 11. Miles dicit hostēs castra mūnīre.

57. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

Our (men) received many wounds. 2. The hunters will kill the swift stag with their swifter arrows. 3. You will not do, will not desire to do, what they do at Rome. 4. The dog caught Mary's lamb, and killed it. 5. If you obey your teacher, you are not punished by him. 6. No man desires to serve two

masters. 7. The enemy came from Carthage to Rome in ships. 8. The women, bound with chains (*catēna, -ae*), begin to weep. 9. None slept (during) the whole night. 10. I came, saw, (and) conquered.

LVI. LESSON.

DEPONENTS.

151. Verbs Passive in form, but Active in meaning, are called Deponent Verbs. They are found in all the Conjugations. One example will suffice to exhibit their peculiarity.

DEPONENT OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

152. MODEL VERB.

hortor, hortāri, hortātus sum, exhort.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.		PRES.-PERF. (AORIST).	
SING.	1. <i>hort-o-r, I exhort.</i>	<i>hortātus, -a, -um, I exhorted, etc.</i>	
	2. <i>hortā-ris,</i>	<i>es,</i>	
	3. <i>hortā-tur,</i>	<i>est, ,</i>	
PLUR.	1. <i>hortā-mur,</i>	<i>hortāt-ī, -ae, -a, sumus,</i>	
	2. <i>hortā-mini,</i>	<i>estis,</i>	
	3. <i>hortā-ntur.</i>	<i>sunt.</i>	
PAST.		PAST-PERFECT.	
	<i>hortā-ba-r, I was exhorting.</i>	<i>hortāt-us, -a, um, eram, I had</i>	
		<i>exhorted.</i>	
FUTURE.		FUTURE-PERFECT.	
	<i>hortā-bo-r, I shall exhort.</i>	<i>hortāt-us, -a, -um, erō, I shall</i>	
		<i>have exhorted.</i>	

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

horta-r, *I be exhorting, may exhort.*

PAST.

hortāre-r, *I were exhorting.*

IMPERATIVE.

PRES. 2. hortāre, *exhort thou.*

FUT. 2. hortātor, *thou shalt exhort.*

SUPINE.

1. hortātum, hortātū, *to exhort.*

PRESENT-PERFECT.

hortāt-us, -a, -um, sim, *I may have exhorted.*

PAST-PERFECT.

hortāt-us, -a, -um, essem, *I had exhorted.*

INFINITIVE.

PRES. hortāri, *to exhort.*

FUT. hortātūr-um, -am, -um, esse, *to be going to exhort.*

PERF. hortāt-um, -am, -um, esse, *to have exhorted.*

GERUND.

hortandī, *of exhorting.*

PARTICIPLE.

PRESENT.

hortans, *exhorting.*

FUTURE.

hortātūr-us, -a, -um, *going to exhort.*

PERFECT.

hortāt-us, -a, -um, *having exhorted.*

FUTURE-PASSIVE.

hortānd-us, -a, -um, *to be exhorted.*

VOCABULARY. 32.

DEPONENT VERBS.

I. admiror,	admirārī,	admirātus sum, <i>admire.</i>
moror,	morārī,	morātus sum, <i>delay.</i>
osculator,	osculārī,	osculātus sum, <i>kiss.</i>
II. fateor,	fatērī,	fassus sum, <i>confess.</i>
polliceor,	pollicērī,	pollicitus sum, <i>promise.</i>
III. aggredior,	aggredī,	aggressus sum, <i>attack.</i>
loquor,	loquī,	locūtus sum, <i>speak, say.</i>
morior,	mori,	mortuus sum, <i>die.</i>

nanciscor,	nanciscī,	nactus sum, <i>obtain, get.</i>
obliviscor,	obliviscī,	oblītus sum, (with Gen.) <i>forget.</i>
proficiscor,	proficiscī,	profectus sum, <i>set out, go.</i>
sequor,	sequī,	secūtus sum, <i>follow.</i>
IV. mentior,	mentīrī,	mentitus sum, <i>tell a lie.</i>
orior,	orīrī,	ortus sum, <i>arise, rise.</i>
ico,	icere,	icī, ictum, <i>strike, beat.</i>
sepelio,	sepelīre,	sepelīvī, sepultum, <i>bury.</i>
diū (Adv.),	<i>long, long time.</i>	praemium, -ī, <i>reward.</i>
postrēmō,	<i>at last, finally.</i>	venia, -ae, <i>pardon, favor.</i>

58. EXERCISE.

Parse and give a synopsis of each verb.

Puer puellam diū admirātus, eam postrēmō osculātus est. 2. Pompėjus hāc in urbe trēs diēs morātus est. 3. Fūr peccāta (*sins*) omnia fatētur, et multa pollicētur, ut veniam nanciscātur. 4. Sōle oriente, imperātor, suōs hortātus, secūtus est hostēs et aggressus. 5. Nēmo mentitor! 6. Haec locūtus, atque praemia militibus pollicitus, Caesar Rōmam est profectus. 7. Ibī mortuus est Caesar, et sepultus. 8. Quīdam, lapide ictus, oblītus est litterārum. 9. Puer sēdulus admirātur poētās clārōs. Puer improbus ā magistrō vituperātur, et virgīs icitur.

59. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

Forgetting the valor of the enemy, the soldiers follow them two miles, and attack them. 2. Who does not admire the brave? 3. Confess your sins, and you will obtain pardon. 4.-Having spoken thus (*haec*), and kissed his children, the father sets out. 5. Caius, after sun-rise (*Abl. Abs.*), attacks the enemy, is defeated and killed. 6. He dies admiring the enemy's valor. 7. He who lies, will steal (*fūrārī*). 8. I admire what (*Plur.*) you have said.

LVII. LESSON.

VOCABULARY. 33.

cēlo,	cēlāre,	cēlāvī,	cēlātum, <i>conceal.</i>
habeo,	habēre,	habuī,	habitum, <i>have.</i>
occīdo,	occīdere,	occīdī,	occīsum, <i>kill.</i> [(<i>an egg</i>).
pario,	parere,	peperi,	partum, <i>bring forth, lay</i>
reperio,	reperire,	reperi,	reperitum, <i>find.</i>
soleo,	solēre,	solitus sum,	<i>be wont, accustomed.</i>
suspīcor,	suspīcārī,	suspīcātus sum,	<i>suspect.</i>
coepī,	coepisse,	<i>I began (used only in parts formed on</i> [Perf. Stem.]	

FABLE.—MULIER ET GALLINA.

Mulier quaedam habēbat gallinam, quae ei¹ quotidiē ovum pariēbat aureum.² Hinc coepit suspīcārī,³ illam⁴ aurī massam intus cēlāre,⁵ et gallinam occīdit. Sed nihil in eā reperit, nisi quod in aliis gallinis rēperiri solet. Itaque dum mājoribus⁶ dīvitiis¹ inhiābat, etiam minōres⁶ perdidit.

NOTES.—¹ EI, see Sec. 38. ² See Vocab. 13. ³ Object of coepit, see Sec. 137-B. ⁴ Illam (referring to gallina) is the subject of cēlāre, the subject of the Infinitive being always in the Acc. (§ 137). ⁵ Cēlāre, with illam, etc., is the object of suspīcārī. ⁶ See Sec. 111.

LVIII. LESSON.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

153. Irregular verbs are such as apparently differ from the model verbs in the formation of some of their parts.

154. Possum, posse, potuī, *can, able.*

REMARK.—Possum is a compound of pot, *able*, and sum, *I am*; t before s becoming s.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

SING. 1. pos-sum, <i>I am able,</i>	FLUR.—1. pos-sumus,
2. pot-es, [<i>can.</i>]	2. pot-estis,
3. pot-est,	3. pos-sunt.

PRESENT-PERFECT.

SING. 1. pot-uī, *I have been able.*

PAST-PERFECT.

SING. 1. pot-ueram, *I had been able.*

FUTURE-PERFECT.

SING. 1. pot-uerō, *I shall have been able.*

PAST.

SING. 1. pot-eram, *I was able, could.*

FUTURE.

SING. 1. pot-erō, *I shall be able.*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

SING. 1. pos-sim, *I be able.*

PAST.

SING. 1. pos-sem, *I were, might be, able.*

PRESENT-PERFECT.

SING. 1. pot-uerim, *I have, may have, been able.*

PAST-PERFECT.

SING. 1. pot-uissem, *I had, might have, been able.*

INFINITIVE.

PRES. posse, *to be able.* PERF. potuisse, *to have been able.*

155. Velle, *to be willing*; nolle, *to be unwilling*; malle, *to be willing rather, to prefer*. Nolle is compounded of nōn and velle; malle, of magis and velle.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

volō,	nōlo,	mālo,
vis,	nōn vis,	māvis,
vult,	nōn vult,	māvult,
volumus,	nōlumus,	mālumus,
vultis,	nōn vultis,	māvultis,
volunt,	nōlunt.	mālunt.

PRESENT-PERFECT.

voluī.	nōluī.	māluī.
	PAST.	
volēbam.	nōlēbam.	malēbam.
	FUTURE.	
volam,	nōlam,	mālam.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

	PRESIDENT.	
velim,	nōlim,	mālim,
velis, etc.	nōlis, etc.	mālis, etc.
	PAST.	
vellem.	nōllem.	māllem.

IMPERATIVE.

SING. nōlī, nōlito. PLUR. nōlite, nōlitōte, nōlunto.

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT. velle,	nōlle,	mālle.
PERFECT. voluisse.	nōluisse.	māluisse.

PARTICIPLE.

volens. nōlens.

60. EXERCISE.

Analyze each verb-form into its component parts.

Mālo valēre (*be well*), quam dives esse. 2. Nōvi ingenium mulierum: nōlunt, ubī velis; ubī nōlis, volunt. 3. Cicero māluit esse, quam bonus vidērī (*seem*). 4. Nōlī mē tangere (*don't touch me*). 5. Qui potest sē vincere, is est vir fortis. 6. Qui vult lēgibus pārēre, eum possumus hominem bonum vocāre. 7. Mālo mē vincere posse, quam ab omnibus laudārī. 8. Puer nōlens hōc fēcit.

LIX. LESSON.

156. Fieri, to become (passive of facio).

PASSIVE.

IND.	PRES.	fiō, <i>I am made, I become.</i> fis, fit, fīmus, fitis, fiunt.
	PAST.	fiēbam, <i>I was made, I became.</i>
	FUT.	fiam, <i>I shall be made, become.</i>
	PRES-PERF.	factus sum, <i>I was made, became.</i>
	PAST-PERF.	factus eram, <i>I had become.</i>
	FUT.-PERF.	factus erō, etc.
SUB.	PRES.	fiam, fias, fiat, etc.
	PAST.	fierem, fierēs, etc.
INF.	PRES.	fieri, <i>to be made, become.</i>
	PERF.	factum esse, <i>to have become.</i>
	FUT.	futūrum esse or fore.

157. Inquam, say I. (Defective).

IND.	PRES.	SING.	1. inquam,	2. inquis,	3. inquit.
		FLUR.	1. inquamus,	2. inquitis,	3. inquitunt.
	PAST.	SING.	1. ———,	2. ———,	3. inquitēbat.
	FUT.	SING.	1. ———,	2. inquitēs,	3. inquiet.
	PERF.	SING.	1. ———,	2. inquistī,	3. inquit.

158. Eo, ire, ivi, itum, go.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

SING.	1. eo, <i>I go.</i>	FLUR.	1. imus,
	2. is,		2. itis,
	3. it.		3. eunt.

PRESENT-PERFECT.

i-vī (in composition, iī), *I have gone, went.*

PAST.

i-ba-m, *I went.*

PAST-PERFECT.

i-vera-m, *I had gone.*

FUTURE.

i-b-ō, *I shall go.*

FUTURE-PERFECT.

i-ver-ō, *I shall have gone.*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

<p>PRESENT.</p> <p>e-a-m, <i>I go, may go.</i></p> <p>PAST.</p> <p>i-re-m, <i>I were going, should go.</i></p>	<p>PRESENT-PERFECT.</p> <p>i-veri-m, <i>I may have gone.</i></p> <p>PAST-PERFECT.</p> <p>i-visse-m, <i>I had, should have gone.</i></p>
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IMPERATIVE.

<p>PRESENT.</p> <p>SING. 1. ———.</p> <p>2. i, <i>go thou.</i></p> <p>3. ———.</p> <p>PLUR. 1. ———.</p> <p>2. ite, <i>go ye.</i></p> <p>3. ———.</p>	<p>FUTURE.</p> <p>1. ———.</p> <p>2. itō, <i>thou shalt go.</i></p> <p>3. itō, <i>he shall go.</i></p> <p>1. ———.</p> <p>2. itōte, <i>ye shall go.</i></p> <p>3. euntō, <i>they shall go.</i></p>
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INFINITIVE.

PRES. i-re, *to go.*
 PERF. i-visse.

GERUND.

eund-i, *of going.*

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. iens. G. euntis.
 FUT. Act. i-tūr-us, *about to go.*

SUPINE.

i-tum, *to go.*

159. Fero, ferre, tuli, lātum, *to bear.*

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

<p>ACTIVE, <i>I bear.</i></p> <p>SING. 1. ferō,</p> <p>2. fer s,</p> <p>3. fer t,</p> <p>PLUR. 1. feri-mus,</p> <p>2. fer tis,</p> <p>3. feru-nt.</p>	<p>PASSIVE, <i>I am borne.</i></p> <p>SING. 1. fero-r,</p> <p>2. fer ris,</p> <p>3. fer tur.</p> <p>PLUR. 1. eri -mur,</p> <p>2. feri -minī,</p> <p>3. feru-ntur.</p>
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PRESENT-PERFECT.

tul-i, *I have borne.* | lātus sum, *I have been borne.*

PAST.

fer-ēba-m, I was bearing. | *fer-ēba-r, I was borne.*

FUTURE.

fer-a-m, I shall bear. | *fer-a-r, I shall be borne.*

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

fer-a-m, I bear, may bear. | *fer-a-r, I may be borne.*

PRESENT-PERFECT.

tul-eri-m, I may have borne. | *lā-tus sim, I may have been borne.*

PAST.

fer-re-m, I should bear. | *fer-re-r, I should be borne.*

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

SING. 2. *fer, bear thou.* | SING. 2. *fer-re, be thou borne.*
 PLUR. 2. *fer-te, bear ye.* | PLUR. 2. *fer-i-mini, be ye borne.*

FUTURE.

SING. 2. *fer-tō, thou shalt bear.* | 2. *fer-tor, thou shalt be borne.*
 3. *fer-tō, he shall bear.* | 3. *fer-tor, he shall be borne.*
 PLUR. 2. *fer-tōte, ye shall bear.* | 2. ————
 3. *fer-u-ntō, they shall bear.* | 3. *fer-u-ntor, they shall be borne.*

INFINITIVE.

PRES. *ferre, to bear.* | *ferrī, to be borne.*
 PERF. *tulisse, to have borne.* | *lātum esse, to have been borne.*
 FUT. *lātūrum esse, to be going to bear.* | *lātum irī, to be going to be borne.*

PARTICIPLE.

PRES. <i>ferens, bearing.</i>	PERF. <i>lātus, having been borne.</i>
FUT. <i>lāturus, going to bear.</i>	FUT. <i>ferendus, to be borne.</i>

GERUND.

N. ———.
G. <i>ferendī, of bearing.</i>

SUPINE.

<i>lātum, to bear.</i>
<i>lātū, to bear.</i>

REMARK.—The Pres. Imperatives, Sing., of *dīcere, dūcere, facere, ferre,* are *dīc, dūc, fac, fer.*

LX. LESSON.

VOCABULARY. 34.

<i>ago,</i>	<i>agere,</i>	<i>ēgī,</i>	<i>actum, act, do.</i>
<i>conspicor,</i>	<i>conspicārī,</i>	<i>conspicātus sum,</i>	<i>behold, see.</i>
<i>dūco,</i>	<i>dūcere,</i>	<i>duxī,</i>	<i>ductum, lead.</i>
<i>intelligo,</i>	<i>intelligere,</i>	<i>intellexī,</i>	<i>intellectum, understand.</i>
<i>nascor,</i>	<i>nascī,</i>	<i>nātus sum,</i>	<i>be born.</i>
<i>relinquo,</i>	<i>relinquere,</i>	<i>reliquī,</i>	<i>relictum, leave.</i>
<i>sto,</i>	<i>stāre,</i>	<i>stetī,</i>	<i>statum, stand.</i>

<i>actor, -ōrie, m. an actor.</i>	<i>nūdus, -a, -um, naked, bare.</i>
<i>capra, -ae, she-goat.</i>	<i>poēma, -atis, n. poem.</i>
<i>cāsus, -ūs, chance.</i>	<i>postea (Adv.), afterwards.</i>
<i>contrā (Prep. with Acc.),</i> <i>against.</i>	<i>sterilis, -e, sterile.</i>
<i>locus, -ī, place; Plur. loca.</i>	<i>quum (Adv. et Conj.), when.</i>
<i>exire, to go out.</i>	<i>transire, to cross, pass over.</i>

61. EXERCISE.

Parse each verb fully.

Poēta poēma facit. 2. A poētā fābula fit, ab actōre agitur. 3. Poēta nascitur, nōn fit. 4. Nemo admirātur ea, quae quotidie fiunt. 5. "Homo ad (*for*) duās rēs," inquit Aristotelēs, "est nātus,—ad intelligendum, et ad

agendum." 6. *Lupus capram in altā rūpe stantem conspicātus, "Cūr nōn," inquit "relinquis nūda illa et sterilia loca?"* 7. *Scipio factus est consul bis.* 8. *Caesare in scēnā interfectō, exeunt omnēs.* 9. *Ibo in forum (market-place).* 10. *I domum!* 11. *Ferte virum mortuum in urbem!* 12. *Confer nostram aetātem cum aeternitāte!* 13. *Dūc mē ad patrem.* 14. *Militēs flūmen transierant, et contrā hostēs ibant.* 15. *Nostrī cum hostibus in urbem lātī sunt.*

62. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

Lead your soldiers against the enemy, General!
2. Bear bravely what is to-be-borne. 3. Say again what you were saying. 4. No one becomes good by chance. 5. When I was willing he was not; afterwards, when I was unwilling, he was willing. 6. The actors go on the stage; a play is acted; afterwards all go out. 7. After the play was acted (Abl. Abs.), I crossed the river, and went home. 8. A girl, seeing a boy killing a frog, "I would rather," said she, "be killed myself, than see that innocent animal dying."

IMPERATIVE MODE.

160. It is implied in the Imperative Mode that what is predicated is the *wish*, or *will*, of the speaker:

Dā mihi hunc librum, Give me this book.

161. The Present Subjunctive is also used as an Imperative:

Fiat justitia, Let justice be done.

162. NEGATIVE.—For the Pres. Imp. *nōlī*, (=do not), with Inf., is used (§ 155): with the Fut. Imp., *nē*, not: *Nōlī ire, Don't go; Nē mē tangito, You shall not touch me.*

163. The Gerund is a neuter noun used only in the oblique cases. It takes the same object as the verb from which it is derived :

GEN.—Spēs videndī patriam, or } *Hope of seeing his father-*
 Spēs videndae patriae, } *land.*

DAT.—Charta ūtilis scribendō, *Paper useful for writing.*

ACC.—Vēnit ad recipiendum pecūniās, *He came to get his moneys.*

ABL.—Discimus legendō, *We learn by reading.*

Parcendō victis, *By sparing the conquered.*

REMARK.—Such forms as *videndae patriae*, and *ad recipiendās pecūniās* are, by far, the most common, the Gerund being attracted into the gender and number of its object, and the object being attracted into the case of the Gerund.

164. The Supine is a verbal noun used only in the Acc. and Abl. The form in *-um* is used after Verbs of Motion, to express purpose : *vēnit spectātum lūdōs*, *He came to see the games.* The form in *-ū* is used with Adjectives : *rēs facilis factū*, *A thing easy to do.*

63. EXERCISE.

Fac ita, ut jussī: dēducātur homo in urbem. 2. Eāmus: i prae (*before*), sequar. 3. Nōli mē vexāre. 4. Fac ita, ut vīs: sed nē post (*afterward*) conferās culpam in mē. 5. Cūr tē is perditum? 6. Difficilē est dictū. 7. Elegancia loquendī augētur legendis orātōribus et poetis. 8. Cessātor esse nōli. 9. Venit rex pācem rogātum. 10. Labor mē dēterret ā scribendō.

SYNTAX OF THE COMPOUND SENTENCE.

165. A Compound Sentence consists of two or more Simple Sentences (Clauses).

166. Clauses similarly dependent, or independent, are called coördinate clauses :

Ratio nostra consentit, sed oratio pugnat, *Our reasoning agrees, but our language differs.*

167. When clauses are not coördinate, the one in which the main statement is made is called the Principal Clause, and the one by which that statement is modified is called the Subordinate Clause. And, generally, any clause equivalent to a subordinate "part of speech" (Adverb, Adjective, Substantive), is a Subordinate Clause.

The Subordinate Clause,

I. An *Adverb* : **Cum vēr appetit, militēs ex hibernīs movent,** *When spring approaches, soldiers move from their winter-quarters.*

The Subordinate Clause, **cum vēr appetit**, is an adverb modifying the verb **movent** of the Principal Clause.

II. An *Adjective* : **Amāmus eum, quī nōbīs prōdest,** *We love him who benefits us.*

Here **quī nōbīs prōdest** is an Adjective modifying **eum**.

III. A *Substantive* (Subject): **Vincīrī cīvem Rōmānum, facinus est,** *That a Roman citizen should be bound, is an outrage* (§ 137, note).

A *Substantive* (Object): **Nēscit pater, quid actūrus sit filius,** *The father does not know what the son is going to do.*

In the first sentence, **vincīrī cīvem Rōmānum**, a Substantive Clause, is the Subject of **est**; in the second, the Substantive Clause, **quid actūrus sit filius**, is the Object of **nēscit**.

CONJUNCTIONS.

168. Coördinate Clauses are joined together by means of COPULATIVE Conjunctions, **et, -que, atque, and**; ADVERSATIVES, **sed, autem, but**; DISJUNCTIVES, **aut, vel, or**; etc.

169. Subordinate are joined to Principal Clauses by means of conjunctions implying PURPOSE or RESULT, *ut, nē, quō, quā, quōminus, that*; CONDITION, *si, if*; CONCESSION, *quamquam, although*; TIME, *quum, when, dum, while*; COMPARISON, *quam, than*; etc.

SOME USES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

170. In the Indicative Mode of expression the thing declared is stated as a *fact*.

By "*fact*" is meant a *real occurrence*, as distinguished from one merely conceived in the mind.

171. In the Subjunctive Mode the thing declared is stated as being *only a thought*—a conjecture, doubt, wish, purpose, result, etc.

172. The Indicative is used, for the most part, in Principal, the Subjunctive in Subordinate Clauses.

THE INDIRECT QUESTION.

173. When the subordinate clause is a Question, its verb is always put in the Subjunctive :

DIRECT QUESTION :—*Quid tristis es ? Why are you sad ?*

INDIRECT QUESTION (a Subordinate Clause) :—*Rogās mē, quid tristis ego sim ? Do you ask me why I am sad ?*

Rogāvi tē, quid tristis essēs, I asked you why you were sad.

Observe the Sequence of Tenses. The Pres. Sub. *sim* follows the Pres. Ind. *rogās*, and the Past *essēs* follows the past tense *rogāvi*.

PURPOSE AND RESULT.

174. The verb of the Subordinate Clause is put in the Subjunctive when it denotes the Purpose or Result of what is stated in the Principal Clause.

175. The Subordinate Clause is preceded by the conjunctions *ut, that, in order that*; *nē, that not, lest*, and by Relative Pronouns.

PURPOSE.

1. *In urbem venio, ut lūdōs spectem, I come into the city to (in order that I may) see the games.*

2. *In urbem vēnī, ut lūdōs spectārem, I came into the city to (in order that I might) see the games.*

3. *Lēgātī Rōmam missī sunt, quī pācem peterent, Ambassadors were sent to Rome to (who should) ask for peace.*

NEGATIVE PURPOSE.—4. *Nēmo prudens pūnit, quia peccātum est, sed nē peccētur, No sensible man punishes, because a fault has been committed, but in order that it may not be committed.*

RESULT.

1. *Vulnus imperātōris tam grave fuit, ut diē post proelium tertio moreretur, The general's wound was so severe, that he died on the third day after the battle.*

NEGATIVE RESULT.—2. A negative result is not introduced by *nē*, but by *ut nōn*: *Nēmo adeō fortis est, ut nōn possit interdum terrēri, No one is so brave that he cannot sometimes be frightened.*

64. EXERCISE.

Analyze, parse, and tell what each sentence is intended to illustrate.

Multi alios laudant, ut ab illis laudentur. 2. Virtutem colere debetis, ut beati esse possitis. 3. Orgetorix persuasit Castico, ut regnum in civitate sua occuparet, itemque Dumnorigi, Aeduo, ut idem conareretur. 4. Imperavit militibus imperator, ut clypeos hastis percuterent. 5. Puer fugit, ne a magistrato puniatur. 6. Consul edixit, ne quisquam ex urbe excederet. 7. Rex filium Romam misit, qui (= ut is) auxilium a senatu peteret. 8. Petivi locum, de quo (= ut de eo) te spectarem venientem. Nihil erat, quod spectarem. 9. Major sum quam, cui possit fortuna nocere. 10. Nihil tam difficile est, quin (= ut id non) quaerendo investigari possit. 11. Nemo est, quin (= qui non) hoc videat. 12. Nihil deterret sapientem, quominus (= ut eo minus) virtutis legibus pareat.

13. Quid obstat, quōminus puer sēdulus sit? 14. Unde venis? Rogāvi puerum unde venirēt, sed nōn vult mihi dicere unde veniat. 15. Docē (*inform*) mē, ubī sint diī. 16. Quis ego sim, mē rogās?

65. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

Who are you? Tell me who you are! 2. I asked him who he was, and whence he came, and why he came. 3. I shall ask him why he sings so badly, why he sang so badly. 4. He does not know what he is saying, nor going to say. 5. Yesterday (**here**) my father came to see me, to-day I come to see him. 6. The general sent the cavalry to sustain the attack of the enemy. 7. He ordered his foot-soldiers to attack the enemy with their swords. 8. They asked him to give them money. 9. The wolf advises the goat to descend into the meadow (**prātum, -i**). 10. The number of the stars is so great that they cannot be counted. 11. There is no one who does not fear death. 12. The river is so deep that the soldiers cannot cross. 13. The general sends men to construct (**facere**) a bridge, so that he may the more easily (**quō facilius**) attack the enemy. 14. The attack having been made, the enemy were so (**ita**) frightened that they fled, and attempted to cross the river by swimming (Gerund of **natāre**). 15. Some days are so long that they seem to have no end.

Orātio Oblīqua.

176. Narration in which the narrator's own words are given is called **Orātio Recta**, or Direct Narration.

177. Narration which is not in the original narrator's own words, but is changed by being made the

object of a verb of Saying or Thinking, is called **Oratio Obliqua**, or Indirect Narration.

In **Oratio Obliqua** not the exact words, but only the substance, of what was said is reported, and the whole discourse is to be considered the Direct Object of some verb of *Saying* or *Thinking*.

178. Rule of Syntax.—In **Oratio Obliqua** the verb of the Principal Clause is put in the Infinitive, and its subject in the Accusative (§ 137). The verbs of Subordinate Clauses are put in the Subjunctive :

Oratio Recta: *Nemo prudens punit, quia peccatum est, sed ne peccetur, No sensible man punishes because a fault has been committed, but in order that it may not be committed.*

Oratio Obliqua: *Plato dicit:—Neminem prudentem punire, quia peccatum sit, sed ne peccetur, Plato says:—That no sensible man punishes because a fault has been committed, but in order that it may not be committed.*

Here *dicit* is the “verb of Saying,” and all that follows is its object. Observe that in the Principal Clause *punit* has become *punire*, and the Subject *nemo* has become *neminem*. In the Subordinate Clauses the Perf. Indic. *peccatum est* has become the Perf. Subjunctive *peccatum sit*, while the Pres. Subjunctive *peccetur* remains unchanged. The word “that” conveniently introduces the Object Sentence.

179. By the Pres. Infinitive an action is represented as *continuing* ; by the Perf. Inf., as *completed* ; by the Fut. Inf., as *future*.

180. The *time* to which an Infinitive form refers is that of the verb with which it is joined :—

PRES.— <i>dicit</i>	} <i>mē cantāre</i>	{	<i>He says that I am singing, sing.</i>
AOR.— <i>dixit</i>			<i>He said that I was singing, sang.</i>
FUT.— <i>dicet</i>			<i>He will say that I am singing, sing.</i>
PRES.— <i>dicit</i>	} <i>mē cantāvisse</i>	{	<i>He says that I have sung, sang.</i>
AOR.— <i>dixit</i>			<i>He said that I had sung.</i>
FUT.— <i>dicet</i>			<i>He will say that I have sung, sang.</i>

PRES.—dicit	} mē cantātūrum esse	} <i>He says that I am going to sing, will sing.</i>	
AOR.—dixit			} <i>He said that I was going to sing, would sing.</i>
FUT.—dicet			

66. EXERCISE.

Analyze, parse, and turn each sentence into **Oratio Recta**.

Scis mē amāre vīnum. 2. Rūmor est filium meum amāre. Pater dicit, rūmōrem esse, filium suum amāre. 3. Puellae pater dicit, nōn datum iri meō filiō filiam suam. 4. Putābat deōs sibi dormienti omnia datūrōs esse. Ariovistus dixit:—Sēsē Rhēnum transisse nōn suā sponte (*of his own accord*), sed rogātum ā Gallis; nōn sine magnā spē magnisque praemiis domum reliquisse; sēdēs habere in Galliā ab ipsis concessās; nōn sēsē Gallis, sed Gallōs sibi bellum intulisse; omnēs eōrum cōpiās ā sē ūnō proeliō pulsās atque superātās esse. Si iterum belli fortunam experiri velint, sē parātum esse iterum dēcertāre; si pācem habere velint, inīquum esse nōn pendere stīpendium, quod ad id tempus pependerit. Lēgātis Caesar ita respondit:—Sē cum iis pācem esse factūrū, si obsidēs ab iis sibi dentur, ut intelligat ea, quae polliceantur, factūrōs esse. Trādunt:—Mariam agnum parvum habuisse; quōcunque iret Mariā, eō semper ivisse agnum; cum dominā aliquandō eum in scholam ivisse, sed, agnō in scholā visō, factum esse, ut ridērent lūderentque discipuli pigri.

67. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN. *

NOTE.—In *Oratio Obliqua*, Commands, and Direct Questions (second person only), take the verb in the Subjunctive. For the Pronoun, see § 122-5.

Your son writes :—That he is (now) coming to see the games ; that he came two years ago (*abhinc duōs annōs*), and that he will come again next year. (Repeat with *wrote* and *will write*.) He thinks you are, have been, will be deceived, by your slave ; that you love those who serve you, but do not know who are your true friends. He has heard that your son, who once loved you, now obeys you [only] that he may finally deceive you. Balbus said that the man who had promised to give (Fut. Inf.) him money was sick ; that the physician, by giving him medicine, would certainly kill him ; that, when he was dead (Abl. Abs.), there was no one who could give him aid ; that he had lost all hope of seeing (Gerund) his friends again.

* For additional exercise let the pupil turn a number of the preceding Latin Exercises into *Oratio Obliqua*.

MODELS FOR ANALYSIS AND PARSING.

181. ANALYSIS OF SIMPLE SENTENCES.

The grammatical Subject (§ 20, A) is a simple noun. The logical Subject is the grammatical Subject with all its modifiers (§§ 24, 26, 54).

The grammatical Predicate is commonly either the verb **Sum** with an adjective (§ 59), or substantive (§ 60), or some other verb alone (§ 58, note). The logical Predicate is the grammatical Predicate with all its modifiers (§§ 29, 37, 40, 117. Rem.).

EXAMPLE :—**Filia poëtae medicō librum dat.**

Here **filia** is the grammatical Subject, **filia poëtae** the logical Subject. The grammatical Predicate is **dat**; the logical Predicate, **medicō librum dat.**

MODEL.

“ — ” is the gramm. Subj. : “ — ” is the log. Subject.

“ — ” is the gramm. Pred. : “ — ” is the log. Predicate.

ANALYSIS OF COMPOUND SENTENCES.

First state whether or not the Clauses are Coördinate. If not, proceed thus :

I. The Principal Clause is “ — . ” The Subordinate Clause is “ — . ”

II. *Subordinate Clause*: “ — ” is (a)

Substantive	}	Clause,
Adjective		
Adverbial		

modifying the

{	Verb “ — , ” as	Subject.
	Substantive “ — . ”	Object.
	Adjective “ — . ”	Adverb.

with “ — ” by means of “ — . ” § 169.

SUBSTANTIVES.

“—” is a $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Com.} \\ \text{Prop.} \end{array} \right\} \text{noun, of the } \left. \begin{array}{l} 1. \\ 2. \\ 3. \\ 4. \\ 5. \end{array} \right\} \text{Declension. (Decline it.)}$

It is of the $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Masc.} \\ \text{Fem.} \\ \text{Neut.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Gender, } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Sing.} \\ \text{Plur.} \end{array} \right\} \text{No., and } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{N. Case, to modify} \\ \text{“—”, etc.} \\ \text{G. Case, to modify} \\ \text{“—”, etc.} \\ \text{D. Case, to modify} \\ \text{“—”, etc.} \\ \text{Acc. Case, to modify} \\ \text{“—”, etc.} \\ \text{V. Case, being the} \\ \text{thing addressed.} \\ \text{Abl. Case, to modify} \\ \text{“—”, etc.} \end{array} \right.$

Give the rule for each Case. § 23.

VERBS.

“—” is a $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Regular} \\ \text{Irreg.} \\ \text{Depon.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Verb of the } \left. \begin{array}{l} 1. \\ 2. \\ 3. \\ 4. \end{array} \right\} \text{Conj., from (Prin.Parts).}$

It is of the $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Pres.} \\ \text{Past,} \\ \text{Fut.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Tense, } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Ind.} \\ \text{Sub.} \\ \text{Imp.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Mode,* } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Act.} \\ \text{Pass.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Voice, and}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1. \\ 2. \\ 3. \end{array} \right\} \text{Person, } \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Sing.} \\ \text{Plur.} \end{array} \right\} \text{, to agree with its Subject, “—”. Rule } \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{§ 22.} \end{array} \right.$

ADJECTIVES.

“—” is an Adjective of the $\left. \begin{array}{l} 1\text{st and } 2\text{d} \\ 3\text{d} \end{array} \right\} \text{Declension. (Decline } \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{it.} \end{array} \right]$

* The Infinitives are to be parsed as Substantives, the Participles as Adjectives.

It is here of the $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Masc.} \\ \text{Fem.} \\ \text{Neut.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Gender,} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Sing.} \\ \text{Plur.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Number,}$

and $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Nom.} \\ \text{Gen.} \\ \text{etc.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Case, to agree with the Substantive "—."}$

Rule, § 54.

It is of the $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Pos.} \\ \text{Comp.} \\ \text{Sup.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Degree. (Compare it). § 105.}$

ADVERBS.

"—" is an Adverb of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Place,} \\ \text{Time,} \\ \text{Manner,} \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Pos.,} \\ \text{in the Comp.,} \\ \text{Sup.,} \end{array} \right\} \text{Degree, from}$
 "—", and modifies "—" (Compare it). § 115.

PREPOSITIONS.

"—" is a Preposition used with the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Acc.} \\ \text{Abl.} \\ \text{Acc. \& Abl.} \end{array} \right. \text{. Here it de-}$
 fines the relation between "—" and "—" § 46.

PRONOUNS.

"—" is a $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Substantive} \\ \text{Demonstrative} \\ \text{Relative, etc.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Pronoun, of the} \left. \begin{array}{l} 1. \\ 2. \\ 3. \end{array} \right\} \text{Person.}$

(Decline it.)

It is of the $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Masc.} \\ \text{Fem.} \\ \text{Neut.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Gender,} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Sing.} \\ \text{Plur.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Number, and} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Nom.} \\ \text{Gen.} \\ \text{etc.} \end{array} \right\} \text{Case,}$
 to modify "—" etc. § 121.

CONJUNCTIONS.

"—" is a Conjunction, connecting the words "—" and "—" See § 168-9.

LATIN-ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

THE following Vocabulary does not contain all the words given in the smaller vocabularies. Only such a word is repeated in it as cannot be found in looking back over the three or four vocabularies preceding the exercise in which it occurs. For example, in the exercise under *Vocabulary 5* the word *ancilla* occurs. On looking back we find it in *Vocabulary 2*. Hence it is not repeated here.

The same is true of the English-Latin Vocabulary.

A.

ā, ab, (*Prep.*) from, by. with
Abl.

ad, (*Prep.*) to. with *Acc.*

adeō, (*Adv.*) so.

adventus, -ūs, arrival.

aedificat, builds.

Aeduus, -i, an Aeduan.

aestās, -ātis, *f.*, summer.

aetās, -ātis, *f.*, age, life.

aeger, -gra, -grum, sick.

ager, -gri, field, territory.

agnus, -i, lamb.

ago, agere, ēgī, actum, act, do.

agricola, -ae, farmer.

aliquando, once, formerly.

aliquis, -qua, -quid, some one.

§ 131.

alius, -a, -ud, other, another.

§ 57.

alter, -era, -erum, the one, the
other. § 57.

altus, -a, -um, high, deep.

amo, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, love.

amat, loves, is loving.

amicus, -i, friend.

annus, -i, year.

Ariovistus, -i, Ariovistus, a
German king.

asinus, -i, an ass.

asper, -era, -erum, rough,
harsh.

atque, (*Conj.*) and (more).

autumnus, -i, autumn.

audax, -ācis, bold.

audio, -ire, -ivī, -itum, hear.

augeo, -ēre, auxī, auctum, in-
crease.

auris, -is, *f.*, ear.

aurum, -i, gold.

auxilium, -i, aid, help.

avis, -is, *f.*, bird.

B.

baculum, -i, staff, stick.

beātus, -a, -um, happy.

bellum, -i, war.

bis, twice.

bonus, -a, -um, good.

C.

Caesar, -aris, *m.*, Caesar.
 canis, -is, *c.*, dog.
 canto, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, sing,
 crow.
 cantat, sings, is singing.
 capio, capere, cēpī, captum,
 take.
 cārus, -a, -um, dear.
 Casticus, -ī, Casticus.
 castra, -ōrum, *n.*, camp.
 cervus, -ī, stag.
 cessātor, -ōris, *m.*, idler.
 cibus, -ī, food.
 cīvis, -is, *c.*, citizen.
 cīvītās, -ātis, *f.*, state.
 clāmor, -ōris, *m.*, cry, shout.
 clārus, -a, -um, clear, renowned.
 clypeus, -ī, shield.
 concēdo, -ere, concessī, con-
 cessum, grant.
 colo, -ere, coluī, cultum, prac-
 tice.
 confero, conferre, contulī, col-
 lātum, put, put together,
 compare.
 cōnor, -ārī, -ātus, *dep.*, attempt.
 consul, -ulis, *m.*, consul.
 copiae, -ārum, *f.*, forces.
 corpus, -oris, *n.*, body.
 culpa, -ae, fault, blame.
 cum, (*Prep.* with *Abl.*) with,
 (*Conj.*) when.
 cūr, why?

D.

dat, gives, is giving.
 dē, (*Prep.*) from, of. with *Abl.*
 dēbeo, -ēre, -uī, -itum, owe,
 ought.
 dēcerto, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, fight
 it out.
 dēdūco, -ere, dēduxī, dēduc-
 tum, lead away.
 dēlecto, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, de-
 light.

dēlectat, delights.
 dēterreo, -ēre, -uī, -itum, deter,
 frighten.
 deus, -ī, god.
 dico, -ere, dixī, dictum, say,
 tell.
 diēs, -ēī, day.
 difficilis, -e, difficult.
 discipulus, -ī, pupil.
 dīves, -itis, rich.
 dīvitiae, -ārum, riches.
 do, dare, dedī, datum, give.
 doceo, -ēre, -uī, doctum, teach.
 dominus, -ī, master.
 domus, -ūs, *f.*, home.
 dormio, -īre, -ivī, -itum, sleep.
 dulcis, -e, sweet.
 dum, (*Adv.*) while.
 Dumnorix, -igis, *m.*, Dumno-
 rix.
 dux, ducis, *c.*, leader.

E.

ē, ex, out of, from, (*Prep.*)
 with *Abl.*
 ēdīco, -ere, ēdixī, ēdictum,
 order.
 ego, I. § 122.
 ēlegantia, -ae, neatness.
 eō, (*Adv.*) thither.
 eo, ire, ivī, or iī, itum, go.
 equus, -ī, horse.
 et, (*Conj.*) and.
 etiam, (*Conj.*) also, even.
 excēdo, -ere, -ssi, -ssum, de-
 part.
 exercītus, -ūs, army.
 experior, -īri, expertus, *dep.*,
 try.

F.

faber, -brī, carpenter.
 fābula, -ae, story, play.
 facilis, -e, easy.
 facinus, -oris, *n.*, outrage.

facio, -ere, fēcī, factum, do, make.

fēlēs, -is, *f.*, cat.

fēmina, -ae, woman.

ferrum, -ī, iron, sword.

ferox, -ōcis, fierce, savage.

festīno, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, hasten.

filia, -ae, daughter.

filius, -ī, son.

flōs, -ōris, *m.*, flower.

flūmen, -inis, *n.*, river.

finēs, -ium, *m.*, bounds, lands.

fortis, -e, brave, strong.

fortūna, -ae, fortune, luck.

fugo, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, put to flight.

fugio, -ere, fūgī, fugitum, flee.

fūr, fūris, *c.*, thief.

G.

Gallia, -ae, Gaul, to-day France.

gallina, -ae, hen.

Gallus, -ī, a Gaul.

gaudium, -ī, joy.

genus, -eris, *n.*, kind, sort.

gladius, -ī, sword.

glōria, -ae, glory.

grātus, -a, -um, grateful, agreeable.

gravis, -e, heavy, severe.

H.

habeo, -ēre, -uī, -itum, have, hold.

habet, has, is holding.

habitat, dwells.

hasta, -ae, spear.

hic, haec, hōc, this. § 123.

hiems, hiemis, *f.*, winter.

hinc, (*Adv.*) hence.

homo, hominis, *c.*, man.

hortus, -ī, garden.

hostis, -is, *c.*, enemy (public).

I.

ibi, (*Adv.*) there.

idem, eadem, idem, same, § 124.

ignis, -is, *m.*, fire.

ille, illa, illud, that, that one. § 123.

in, (*Prep.*) with *Abl.*, in, on; with *Acc.*, into.

imperātor, -ōris, *m.*, general.

impero, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, command.

improbus, -a, -um, naughty, bad.

incola, -ae, inhabitant.

infero, inferre, intulī, illātum, to bring upon.

ingenium, -ī, nature, disposition.

inhiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, wish for, covet.

inimicus, -a, -um, unfriendly.

iniq̄us, -a, -um, unfair, unjust.

intelligo, -ere, -lexī, -lectum, know.

interdum, (*Adv.*) sometimes.

interficio, -ere, -fēcī, -fectum, kill, slay.

intus, (*Adv.*) within.

investigo, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, track out, find.

ipse, ipsa, ipsum, self. § 124.

is, ea, id, that, he, she, it. § 124.

ita, (*Adv.*) so, thus.

itaque, (*Conj.*) and so, therefore.

itemque, and likewise. (*Conj.*)

iterum, (*Adv.*) again.

J.

jubeo, -ēre, jussī, jussum, order, bid.

justitia, -ae, justice.

justus, -a, -um, just.

L.

labor, -ōris, *m.*, labor, fatigue.
 lapis, -idis, *m.*, stone.
 lātus, -a, -um, broad.
 laudo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, praise.
 laudat, praises.
 lēgātus, -i, ambassador.
 legio, -ōnis, *f.*, legion, 6,000 men.
 lego, -ere, lēgi, lectum, read.
 leo, -ōnis, *m.*, lion.
 lex, lēgis, *f.*, law.
 liber, -brī, book.
 liber, -era, -erum, free.
 liberī, -ae, (*Pl.*) children.
 littera, -ae, letter (of alphabet.)
 locus, -i, place.
 longus, -a, -um, long.
 loquor, loquī, locūtus, *dep.*, speak.
 lūdo, -ere, lūsī, lūsum, play.
 lūdus, -i, game, play.
 lūna, -ae, moon.
 lupus, -i, wolf.
 luscīnia, -ae, nightingale.
 lux, lūcis, *f.*, light.

M.

magister, -trī, teacher.
 magistrātus, -ūs, magistracy.
 magnus, -a, -um, great, large.
 māior, See § 111.
 mālum, -i, apple.
 mare, -is, *n.*, sea.
 massa, -ae, lump.
 mendax, -ācis, lying.
 mens, mentis, *f.*, mind.
 māter, -tris, *f.*, mother.
 mātūrus, -a, -um, ripe.
 metuo, -ere, -uī, —, fear.
 meus, -a, -um, my. *Voc. mī.*
 miles, militis, *m.*, soldier.
 miser, -era, -erum, wretched.
 mitto, -ere, mīsī, missum, send.

mons, montis, *m.*, mountain.
 monstro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, show.
 morbus, -i, sickness.
 morior, morī, mortuus, *dep.*, die.
 mors, mortis, *f.*, death.
 mōs, mōris, *m.*, custom; *Pl.*, morals.
 mulier, -eris, *f.*, woman.
 multus, -a, -um, much; *Pl.*, many.

N.

narro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, narrate, tell.
 nē, (*Conj.*) that not, lest; (*Adv.*) not.
 necat, kills.
 nēmo, -inis, (nē homo), *c.*, no one.
 neque, (*Conj.*) and not, nor. *Voc. 28.*
 nēscio, -īre, -īvi, -itum, to know not.
 neuter, -tra, -trum, neither, § 57.
 nidus, -i, nest.
 nihil, indcl., *n.*, nothing.
 nisi, (*Conj.*) unless, except.
 nix, nivis, *f.*, snow.
 noceo, -ēre, -uī, -itum, do harm, hurt.
 nōmen, -inis, *n.*, name.
 nōn, (*Adv.*) not.
 nōs, we. § 122.
 noster, -tra, -trum, our.
 nox, noctis, *f.*, night.

O.

obses, -sidis, *c.*, hostage.
 obstat, hinders, prevents.
 obsum, -esse, -fuī, do harm, injure. [*occupy.*]
 occupo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, seize,

omnis, -e, every, all, whole.

oppidum, -i, town.

optimus, -a, -um, best. See

§ 111.

orator, -ōris, *m.*, orator.

ornat, adorns, decks.

ovis, -is, *c.*, sheep.

ōvum, -i, egg.

P.

pānis, -is, *m.*, bread.

pāreo, -ēre, -uī, -itum, obey,
with *Dat.*

paro, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, prepare.

parat, prepares.

parco, -ere, pepercī, parsum,
(with *Dat.*) spare.

parvus, -a, -um, small, little.

pastor, -ōris, *m.*, shepherd.

pater, -tris, *m.*, father.

patria, -ae, father-land.

paucī, -ōrum, few.

pax, pācis, *f.*, peace.

pecco, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, com-
mit a fault, sin.

pello, -ere, pepulī, pulsum,
rout.

pendo, -ere, pependī, pensum,
pay.

percutio, -ere, -ssī, -ssum,
strike.

perdo, -ere, perdidī, perditum,
ruin.

pēs, pedis, *m.*, foot.

peto, -ere, -īvī, -itum, seek,
ask.

piger, -gra, -grum, lazy, idle.

poēta, -ae, poet.

polliceor, -ērī, -itus, *dep.*, prom-
ise.

Pompējus, -i, *m.*, Pompey.

pons, pontis, *m.*, bridge.

populus, -i, the people.

porto, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, carry.

possum, posse, potuī, can, be
able.

post, (*Prep.* and *Conj.*) after.

posterus, -a, -um, next, follow-
ing.

praemium, -i, reward.

primus, -a, -um, first.

princeps, -ipis, *m.*, chief.

proelium, -i, battle.

prōsum, prōdesse, prōfui, ben-
efit.

prūdens, -entis, prudent, sensi-
ble.

puer, -i, boy.

puella, -ae, girl.

pulcher, -chra, -chrum, beau-
tiful.

pūnio, -ire, -īvi, -itum, punish.

puto, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, think.

Q.

quaero, -ere, -sivī, -situm,
search, ask.

quam, (*Conj.*) than. See § 112.

quī, quae, quod, who, that,
what. See § 128.

quia, (*Conj.*) because.

quīdam, quaedam, quoddam,
a certain, one. See § 131.

quis, quae, quid, who? which?
what? See § 128.

quīn, (*Conj.*) that, but that,
but.

quispiam, some one. See § 131.

quisquam, any-one. See § 131.

quisque, each. See § 131.

quōcunque, whither-so-ever.

quōminus, (*Conj.*) that not.

quotidiē, (*Adv.*) daily.

R.

recipio, -ere, -cēpī, -ceptum,
receive, get back.

rēgina, -ae, queen.

regnum, -i, kingdom, royal au-
thority.

regno, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, reign.

rego, -ere, *rexī*, *rectum*, rule.
 relinquo, -ere, -liquī, -lictum, leave.
rēs, *rei*, *f.*, thing, affair, interest.
 respondeo, -ēre, -dī, -sum, reply.
rex, *rēgis*, *m.*, king.
Rhēnus, -i, the river Rhine.
rīdeo, -ēre, *rīsī*, *rīsum*, laugh.
rogo, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, ask, ask for.
Rōma, -ae, Rome.
Rōmānus, -a, -um, Roman.
rosa, -ae, rose.
rūmor, -ōris, *m.*, rumor, gossip.
rūpēs, -is, *f.*, rock.

S.

sagitta, -ae, arrow.
saltat, dances.
sānus, -a, -um, sound, healthy.
sapientia, -ae, wisdom.
sapiens, -entis, wise.
scēna, -ae, stage, scene.
schola, -ae, school.
scio, -ire, -ivī, -itum, know.
Scipio, -ōnis, *m.*, Scipio.
scrība, -ae, clerk.
scribo, -ere, *scripsī*, *scriptum*, write.
sed, (*Conj.*) bnt.
sēdēs, -is, *f.*, place, abode.
sēdulus, -a, -um, industrious.
semper, (*Adv.*) always.
senātus, -ūs, senate.
senectūs, -ūtis, *f.*, old age.
sententia, -ae, opinion.
servo, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, save, preserve.
servus, -ī, slave.
sequor, *sequī*, *secūtus*, *dep.*, follow.
sī, (*Conj.*) if

silentium, -ī, silence.
silva, -ae, forest.
similis, -e, similar, like.
sine, (*Prep.* with *Abl.*) without.
specto, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, see, behold.
spēs, -eī, hope.
stipendium, -ī, tribute.
stultus, -a, -um, silly, foolish.
suāvis, -e, sweet, pleasant.
sum, *esse*, *fuī*, to be.
supero, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, go over, vanquish.
suus, -a, -um, his, her, its, their.
 See § 125.

T.

tam, (*Adv.*) so.
tempus, -oris, *n.*, time.
terreo, -ēre, -uī, -itum, frighten.
tōtus, -a, -um, whole. See § 57.
trādunt, they say.
trans, (*Prep.*) across, over, with *Acc.*
transeo, -īre, -iī, -itum, cross, go over.
tristis, -e, sad.
tū, thou (or you). See § 122.
tuus, -a, -um, thy (or your).

U.

ubi, (*Adv.*) where? when?
unde, (*Adv.*) whence?
ūnus, -a, -um, one. See § 57.
urbs, *urbis*, *f.*, city.
ut, (*Conj.*) that, in order that; *as.*
ūtilis, -e, useful.
uxor, -ōris, *f.*, wife.

V.

vēnātor, -ōris, *m.* hunter.

<p>venio, -ire, vēnī, ventum, come.</p> <p>vēr, vēris, <i>n.</i>, spring.</p> <p>vērus, -a, -um, true.</p> <p>vester, -tra, -trum, your.</p> <p>vexo, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, annoy, worry.</p> <p>via, -ae, way, road.</p> <p>video, -ēre, vīdi, vīsum, see.</p> <p>videt, sees.</p> <p>victor, -ōris, <i>m.</i>, victor.</p> <p>victōria, -ae, victory.</p> <p>vicus, -ī, village.</p> <p>vincio, -īre, vinxī, vinctum, bind.</p>	<p>vīnum, -ī, wine.</p> <p>vir, virī, man.</p> <p>virga, -ae, rod, switch.</p> <p>virtūs, -ūtis, <i>f.</i>, valor, virtue.</p> <p>vīta, -ae, life.</p> <p>vitupero, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, blame.</p> <p>vōco, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, call.</p> <p>voluptās, -ātis, <i>f.</i>, pleasure.</p> <p>vox, vōcis, <i>f.</i>, voice.</p> <p>vulnero, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, to wound.</p> <p>vulnus, -eris, <i>n.</i>, wound.</p>
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ENGLISH-LATIN VOCABULARY.

A.

able, to be, posse. See *can*.
 advise, moneo, -ēre, -uī, -itum.
 again, iterum.
 aid, auxilium, -ī.
 all, omnis, -e.
 always, semper.
 ambassador, lēgātus, -ī.
 and, et, -que, atque. Vocab. 28.
 animal, animal, -ālis, *n*.
 announces, nuntiat.
 army, exercitus, -ūs.
 arrival, adventus, -ūs.
 arrow, sagitta, -ae.
 apple, mālum, -ī.
 ask, rogo, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
 ass, asinus, -ī.
 attack (*Verb*), aggredior, -ī, ag-
 gressus, *dep*.
 attack, (*Subst.*), impetus, -ūs.
 attempt, cōnor, -ārī, -ātus, *dep*.
 autumn, autumnus, -ī.

B.

badly, malē. § 117.
 beautiful, pulcher, -chra,
 -chrum.
 beginning, initium, -ī.
 believe, crēdo, -ere, -didī,
 -itum.
 black, niger, -gra, -grum.
 body, corpus, -oris, *n*.
 book, liber, -brī.
 boy, puer, puerī.
 brave, fortis, -e.
 bread, pānis, -is, *m*.

bridge, pons, pontis, *m*.
 brother, frāter, -tris, *m*.
 builds, aedificat.
 burden, onus, -eris, *n*.
 by, ā, ab, (with *Abi.*).

C.

cabin, casa, -ae.
 came, vēnit.
 can, possum, posse, potuī.
 careless, incautus, -a, -um.
 carpenter, faber, -brī.
 cavalry, equitātus, -ūs.
 certainly, certō.
 chief, princeps, -cipis, *m*.
 children, liberī, -ōrum, *m*.
 citizen, cīvis, -is, *c*.
 city, urbs, urbis, *f*.
 come, venio, -īre, vēnī, ven-
 tum.
 companion, comes, -itis, *c*.
 consul, consul, -ulis, *m*.
 count, ēnumero, -āre, -āvī,
 -ātum.
 cross, transeo, -īre, -īī, -itum.
 crown, corōna, -ae.

D.

dance, salto, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
 dances, saltat.
 daughter, filia, -ae.
 day, diēs, -ēī.
 dead, mortuus, -a, -um.
 dear, cārus, -a, -um.
 deceive, dēcipio, -ere, -cēpī,
 -ceptum.

deep, *altus*, -a, -um.
 delights, *dēlectat*.
 descend, *descendo*, -ere, -ī, -nsum.
 devour, *dēvoro*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
 difficult, *difficilis*, -e.
 diligent, *diligens*, -ntis.
 do, *facio*, *facere*, *fēcī*, *factum*.
 dog, *canis*, -is, *c*.

E.

end, *finis*, -is, *m*.
 enemy, *hostis*, -is, *c*.

F.

father, *pater*, -tris, *m*.
 fear, *timeo*, -ēre, -uī, —.
 finally, *postrēmō*.
 flee, *fugio*, *fugere*, *fūgī*, *fugitum*.
 flower, *flōs*, -ōris, *m*.
 fool, *stultus*, -ī.
 foot, *pēs*, *pedis*, *m*.
 footsoldier, *pedes*, -itis, *m*.
 forest, *silva*, -ae.
 friend, *amicus*, -ī.
 frighten, *terreo*, -ēre, -uī, -itum.
 frog, *rāna*, -ae.
 from, *ā*, *ab*; out from, *ē*, *ex*.

G.

game, *lūdus*, -ī.
 Gaul (native of *Gallia*), *Gallus*, -ī.
 general, *imperātor*, -ōris, *m*.
 girl, *puella*, -ae.
 give, do, dare, -*dedī*, -atum.
 goat (she), *capra*, -ae.
 good, *bonus*, -a, -um. § 111.
 great, *magnus*, -a, -um. See § 111.

H.

hasten, *festīno*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
 have, *habeo*, -ēre, -uī, -itum.
 has, *habet*.
 hear, *audio*, -ire, -ivī, -itum.
 help, *auxilium*, -ī.
 high, *altus*, -a, -um.
 his, *suus*, -a, -um; *ējus*. See § 125.
 home, *domus*, -ūs, *f*. See § 82, Rem.
 hope, *spēs*, -eī.
 horn, *cornū*, -ūs, *n*.
 horseman, *eques*, -itis, *m*.
 hunter, *vēnātor*, -ōris, *m*.

I.

idle, *piger*, -gra, -grum.
 if, *sī*.
 in, *in*, (with *Abbl.*)
 into, *in*, (with *Acc.*)
 inhabitant, *incola*, -ae.
 injure, *noceo*, and *obsum*. § 73.
 innocent, *innocens*, -ntis.
 iron, *ferrum*, -ī.
 island, *insula*, -ae.

K.

kill, *neco*, -āre, and *interficio*, -ere.
 king, *rex*, *rēgis*, *m*.
 kingdom, *regnum*, -ī.
 knife, *culter*, -trī.
 know, *scio*, -ire; not know, *nēscio*.

L.

lamb, *agnus*, -ī.
 law, *lex*, *lēgis*, *f*.
 lazy, *piger*, -gra, -grum.
 leader, *dux*, *ducis*, *c*.
 lieutenant, *lēgātus*, -ī.

like, similar, *similis*, -e, (with *Dat.*).

live, *habito*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

long, *longus*, -a, -um.

lose, *amitto*, -ere, -mīsī, -missum.

love, *amo*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

M.

make, *facio*, -ere, *fēcī*, *factum*.

man, *homo*, *hominis*, *c.*

many, *multi*, *pl. of multus*.

Mary, *Marīa*, -ae.

master, *dominus*, -ī.

medicine, *medicīna*, -ae.

messenger, *nuntius*, -ī.

miles, *millia passuum*. § 118, R.

money, *pecūnia*, -ae.

moon, *lūna*, -ae.

mountain, *mons*, *montis*, *m.*

my, *meus*, -a, -um.

N.

neck, *collum*, -ī.

necklace, *monile*, -is, *n.*

neither, *neuter*, -tra, -trum. See *nor*.

next, *posterus*, -a, -um.

night, *nox*, *noctis*, *f.*

nightingale, *luscīna*, -ae.

no, (*Adj.*) *nullus*, -a, -um. See § 57.

no one, no man, *nēmo*, -inis, *m.*

nor, *neque*; neither—*nor*, *neque*—*neque*.

not, *nōn*, (with *Imper.*) *nē*.

now, *nunc*.

number, *numerus*, -ī.

O.

obey, *pāreo*, -ēre, -uī, -itum, (with *Dat.*).

once, *quondam*, *ōlim*.

one, *ūnus*, -a, -um. See § 57.

or, aut, either—or, aut—aut.

order, to give, *impero*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

our, *noster*, -tra, -trum.

P.

parents, *parentēs*, -ium.

people, *populus*, -ī.

physician, *medicus*, -ī.

pleasing, *grātus*, -a, -um.

pleasure, *voluptās*, -ātis, *f.*

poison, *venēnum*, -ī.

praise, *laudo*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

praise, *laus*, -dis, *f.*

preserve, *servo*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.

prepare, *parāre*.

promise, *polliceor*, -ērī, -itus, *dep.*

prosperous, *prosper*, -era, -erum.

pupil, *discipulus*, -ī.

Q.

queen, *rēgīna*, -ae.

R.

raven, *corvus*, -ī.

reproach, *increpo*, -āre, -uī, -itum.

ripe, *mātūrus*, -a, -um.

river, *flūmen*, -inis, *n.*

Rome, *Rōma*, -ae.

rose, *rosa*, -ae.

S.

sailor, *nauta*, -ae.

same, *idem*, *eadem*, *idem*.

say, *dīco*, -ere, *dixī*, *dictum*.

see, *video*, -ēre, *vīdī*, *vīsum*.

see=visit, *vīso*, -ere, -sī, -sum.

seem, *passive of video*.

self, *ipse*, *ipsa*, *ipsum*. See

124, 122.

senate, *senātus*, -ūs.
 serve, *servīre*, (with *Dat.*).
 severe, *gravis*, -e.
 sheep, *ovis*, -is, *c.*
 shepherd, *pastor*, -ōris, *m.*
 ship, *nāvis*, -is, *f.*
 sick, *aeger*, -gra, -grum.
 sickness, *morbis*, -ī.
 silly, *stultus*, -a, -um.
 sing, *canto*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
 slave, *servus*, -ī.
 so, *tam*; so great, *tantus*, -a, -um.
 soldier, *miles*, -itis, *m.*
 some, *quidam*. *Pl.* § 131.
 son, *filius*, -ī. § 34, *Rem.*
 song, *carmen*, -inis, *n.*
 staff, stick, *baculum*, -ī.
 stag, *cervus*, -ī.
 star, *stella*, -ae.
 state, *cīvitās*, -ātis, *f.*
 story, *fābula*, -ae.
 sun, *sōl*, *sōlis*, *m.*
 sustain, *sustineo*, -ēre, -uī, -tentum.
 swift, *velox*, -ōcis.
 sword, *gladius*, -ī.

T.

teacher, *magister*, -tri.
 tell, *narro*, -āre; *dīco*, -ere.
 tender, *tener*, -era, -erum.

than, *quam*. See § 112.
 that, *ille*, *is*, *iste*. See § 123.
 their, *suus*, -a, -um; *eōrum*. § 125.
 then, *tum*, *tunc*.
 thief, *fūr*, *fūris*, *c.*
 think, *puto*, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.
 this, *hīc*, *haec*, *hōc*. § 123.
 time, *tempus*, -oris, *n.*
 to-day, *hodiē*.
 town, *oppidum*, -ī.
 true, *vērus*, -a, -um.

U.

useful, *ūtilis*, -e.

V.

valor, virtue, *virtūs*, -ūtis, *f.*
 visit, *vīso*, -ere, *vīsī*, *vīsum*.

W.

why? *cūr*?
 wise, *sapiens*, -entis.
 woman, *fēmina*, -ae.
 wound, *vulnus*, -eris, *n.*
 write, *scribo*, -ere, -psī, -ptum.

Y.

year, *annus*, -ī.

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